

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 192

PRICE TWO CENTS

SCHOOL PEACE WORK IS EXTENDING SAYS REPORT OF LEAGUE

Executive Committee Tells National Education Association of Its Activities Throughout the Country

SALARY QUESTION UP

E. T. Fairchild of Topeka Made President After Contest With Miss Grace C. Strachan of Brooklyn

CHICAGO—In connection with the convention of the National Education Association the American School Peace League held its annual meeting this afternoon. General extension of the work was announced in the report of the executive committee, which says:

"The activities of the league during the past year register a vigorous growth in organization and constructive study. The league has extended its work to every state in the Union, while the consideration of the principles of the league to the general education scheme has resulted in definite and through plans. Since the last annual meeting state branches have been organized in California, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Illinois. Other branches organized this year are the Brinkley, Augusta, Hot Springs, Selville, Benton, Camden, Fordyce high schools, Arkansas; the Clary training school, Fordyce, Arkansas; and Benton county teachers, Arkansas.

"The interest among teachers during the past year has been more marked than ever before. A very large number of individual students from different parts of the country have written to the American School Peace League for literature to assist them in preparing orations, essays and debates on the subject of international peace and arbitration. Many classes as a whole have written upon the subject, and several principals of high schools have entered the whole senior class to compete in the essay contest. Among the schools whose classes have, as a whole, written upon this subject are the Roanoke high school, Virginia; the Columbus high school, Mississippi; the Minto high school, North Dakota; the Shortridge high school, Indianapolis, and several others. The high school branches of the league have also been very active in arranging debates and programs on this subject.

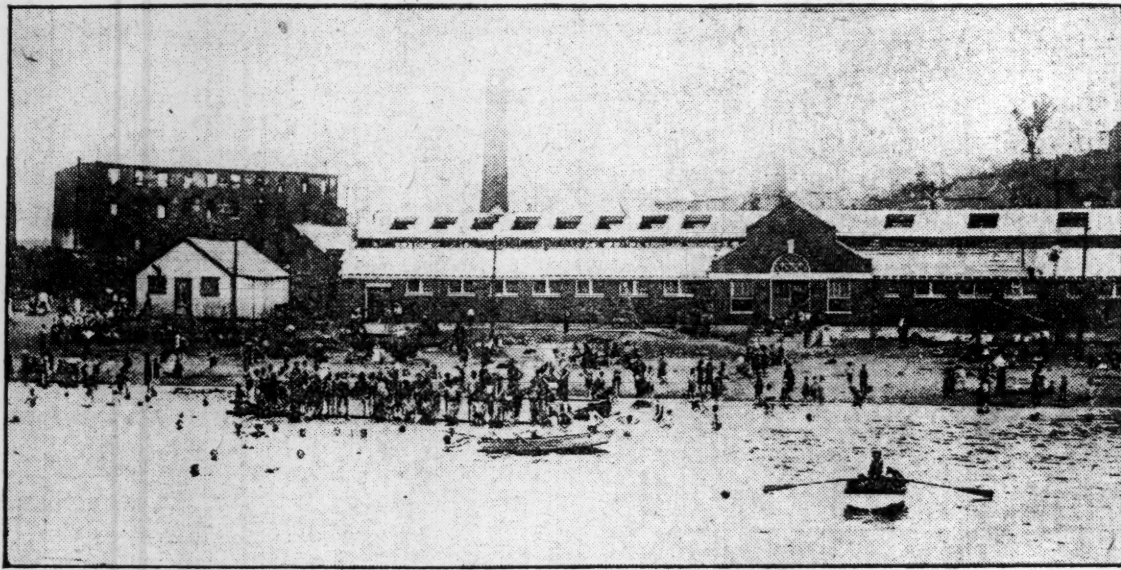
"The Peace Day Bulletin which was compiled by the secretary of the league this year at the request of United States Commissioner of Education Philander P. Claxton, and issued by the United States bureau of education, reached every state in the Union, besides many foreign countries. In addition to the 12,500 sent out from the United States bureau of education, several societies made purchases. "Several school boards in Massachusetts and also several principals of schools purchased enough copies from the American School Peace League to supply their teachers.

"The league realizes that its function is not only to interest teachers, but to supply them with definite material for use in the classroom. In several directions, the league is making a study of the methods by which its ideas may be incorporated in the course of study. It is the intention of the league to prepare outlines covering the whole educational curriculum. Through the kindergarten committee, which is being organized, the league expects to prepare a series of stories for the kindergarten. This is designed to lead directly to the course in citizenship prepared by the committee on methods of the Massachusetts branch.

"This committee has met almost every week during the past year and has worked out a plan which has met with the approval of many of the leading educators of the country. This was printed in the Peace Day Bulletin, published by the bureau of education. The seventh and eighth grades have been materially changed from the course printed in the

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BATHHOUSE WHICH IT IS DESIRED TO FINISH



Nearly completed structure at Dewey Beach, Charlestown, with group of bathers showing pressing need for added accommodation.

THEY WANT THEIR SWIMMING PLACE



Bathers inviting the photographer to come in and enjoy the swimming at Dewey Beach, Charlestown

SAILOR WHIRLS AROUND SHIP ON BACK OF WHALE

Antone Sousa, who plies the fishing trade at the behest of Captain Rigo of the fisherman Louise R. Silva—and does it well, enjoys the distinction of having ridden a whale thrice around the ship in mid-ocean. So says Captain Rigo, and so say they all.

Here is how Captain Rigo, down in his cabin with the newspaper men today, tells what happened: "Last Sunday evening—it was pretty early and quite light—we were about 60 miles sou-sou-east o' Highland light. The dories were coming in with trawls full o' fish.

"I heard a lot o' shouting on the star-board quarter, and I hustled over to see what was up.

"Well, there was a big school o' whales between the ship and the dories. The boys started through 'em and all came out but one. Sousa and Butal were in that one and over it went. A whale knocked the bottom out of it.

"Sousa landed square on the whale's back and off he went, joy riding around the Silva. Butal swam in. Three times he went around before the whale slid out from under him and we picked him up."

ROOSEVELT, PEARY'S SHIP, UNDER HAMMER

Commodore Peary's exploring steamer, the Roosevelt, in which he made his North Pole expedition, will be sold at auction on July 24, at Empire stores, foot of Dock street, Brooklyn, N. Y., according to word which was received here today.

The Roosevelt is one of the staunchest vessels afloat, having been refitted as a wrecking steamer, after her northern trip. She has accommodations for 50 men aboard, is 182 feet long, 35.5 feet beam, 16.2 feet depth of hold, with a gross tonnage of 650 and net of 445. She has an indicated horsepower of 1250, and fore and aft compound 24-inch high pressure engines.

DEWEY BEACH BOYS SPLASH AS CAMERA MAN GETS A FOCUS

Charlestown children are making the best of present conditions at Dewey beach while work on the new bathhouse, which is expected to be completed by Aug. 1, is being rushed.

A photographer who visited the beach recently got a lively reception from the horde of little ones who daily gather at the beach.

He set his machine up on the sands and started preparations for exposing the plate. He tried to focus the squirming mass of youngsters at random. As well try to get a particular wave of the sea "sharp" as try to get that waving bunch of arms.

The progress of the photographer was not fast enough for the restless children. They were in a hurry for a change from watching the picture man peek at them under his black cloth.

Some one must have heard him humming "Won't You Come and Splash Me, Splash Me!" for suddenly they started to toss water on the human tent. One little fellow slipped around back of the camera man and poured a double handful of sand down his neck.

The photographer finally emerged from his operations, his camera ready at last, and smiling at the youngsters in spite of the mischiefmaking, snapped the picture.

"Oh, hurry up," the bathers chorused. Click! went the camera shutter, and the photographer, without waiting to dismantle his apparatus, hurried up the beach to the friendly shade of the new bathhouse, and there prepared to depart.

Down in the water the youngsters continued to splash.

A. A. LAWRENCE WILLS ESTATE TO HIS FAMILY

Amory Appleton Lawrence's will was filed in the Suffolk county registry of probate today. The estate goes to the family.

The testator's sons, Amos and John, and son-in-law, Harold J. Coolidge, and Charles B. Amory are named as executors and trustees and exempted from giving sureties on their official bond.

Each of his brothers and sisters-in-law get \$1000 with which to buy something in remembrance of the testator and each nephew and niece is given \$500 for a similar purpose. To his son John S. Lawrence \$50,000 is given to use in accordance with a letter of instructions left by his father.

All the residue of his estate Mr. Lawrence leaves to his executors and trustees, the income of which is to be paid to his children except John S., who gets a third of the residuary estate outright.

Mrs. Laura Amory Lawrence, the widow, is allowed the use of the house 61 Commonwealth avenue, the farm at Groton and the house at Beverly. She is to have one half of the income of the residue of the estate.

AS ARCHBALD CASE IS CALLED SPEAKER FORCES A QUORUM

WASHINGTON—Formal consideration of the 13 articles of impeachment preferred against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, was begun by the House this afternoon. Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee called up the committee's resolution demanding the impeachment of the jurist.

Speaker Clark directed the sergeant-at-arms to bring in all those absent, that a full membership might be present for the proceedings.

ANCIENTS WELCOME TO ENGLISH SHORES

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL—The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston reached here on the White Star liner Arabic on Wednesday for its second official visit in 16 years to the Honourable Artillery Company of London.

As they disembarked they were welcomed by an escort of the London Ancients and by representatives of King George, all in uniform. The scene was picturesque.

The Ancients have been nine days crossing. They report a successful voyage in every respect, the daily program having been carried out to the letter. Independence day was celebrated at sea with great success, a pageant being a feature of the display.

The visitors will be escorted to their quarters in London immediately. Many honors will be shown them by the Honourable Artillery Company and by the British government and they will pass in review before King George at Buckingham palace.

On the evening of July 13 the Ancients will give a banquet at the Hotel Cecil to the London company.



COL. E. M. GILMAN Member of Ancients who presented company with flag before leaving Boston

SENATE WON'T DELAY PANAMA CANAL BILL FOR BRITISH PROTEST

Mr. Brandegee, Committee Chairman in Charge of Measure, Refuses Embassy Request for Postponement

C. P. ROAD AFFECTED

WASHINGTON—Alfred Innes, charge d'affaires of the British embassy, notified Secretary of State Knox today that Great Britain would regard the proposed Panama canal legislation which exempts American vessels from paying canal tolls while denying that privilege to vessels of other nations, as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Mr. Innes' letter stated that Great Britain's objections in detail are being forwarded from England.

Consideration in the Senate of the Panama canal bill will not be postponed, however, to await Great Britain's statement of objections, Senator Brandegee, chairman of the committee in charge of the measure, said today. He gave out the preliminary "note" transmitted to the state department by Alfred Mitchell Innes, counselor of the British embassy. It was a telegram, and said as follows:

"I shall shortly be in a position to make a communication regarding the bill now in the Senate on the subject of Panama canal dues. I trust that it may be possible for you in the meanwhile to postpone the further consideration of that bill by Congress."

Mr. Innes sent his telegram from Kinross, Me. Ambassador Bryce is in Australia, the British embassy here being deserted.

"I replied that the Senate could and would not postpone the taking up of the canal bill," said Senator Brandegee. "The bill was reported to the Senate on June 12 and is on the calendar for hearing. It will come up soon if tariff legislation does not interfere."

"I think probably the section prohibiting railroad owned ships from using the canal or the American free use proposition or probably both are objectionable to Great Britain."

"Free use of the canal for American shipping is said by many diplomats and senators to violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901, under which this government acquired the canal site. The third clause of this treaty reads:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation on charges of traffic or otherwise."

Germany, France and other shipping nations are reported to be in accord with the British protest. It was understood that part of Great Britain's objection was founded on the extensive shipping interests of the Canadian Pacific railway, which is heavily subsidized by the Dominion.

J. C. PELLETIER OUT FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk county, took out nomination papers for Governor today.

This, it is said in political circles, does not necessarily mean that he is to be an active Democratic candidate for Governor, but that he has taken them out as a precautionary measure.

RALPH C. CRAIG WINS FINALS OF 200-METER DASH AT STOCKHOLM

Every American Athlete Entered in the Trials of the 110-Meter Hurdles Wins His Heat

WALK TO GOULDING

Ralph Rose Adds to American Victories by Taking Shot Put With Both Hands —McDonald Second

(By the United Press) STOCKHOLM—It was a stolid company of athletes that entered the stadium today from the steamer Finland. The sureness which had marked the Americans at all times since their arrival here was missing and had been replaced with a determination that threatened to have its results in all the future contests.

The American followers had their first chance today to make themselves heard over the winning of another championship when Ralph C. Craig of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., the former intercollegiate champion at 100 and 220 yards, came home a winner in the finals of the 200-meter race. This was Craig's second championship of the games and his victory was received with warm applause. Craig's time was 21 7/10s. D. F. Lippincott of University of Pennsylvania was second and Applegate of England third.

More championship honors were added to the American list when Ralph Rose of the Olympic Athletic Club captured the 16-pound shot put with both hands. P. J. McDonald of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who sprang a surprise yesterday by winning from Rose in the best-hand event, was second today, with Nicklander of Finland third.

The loss of the 1500-meter and 5000-meter runs, the first of which at least had already been claimed by the Americans, was a great disappointment to them, and the trainers and handlers did not mince their words in their criticism of the running of the Americans in that race. No attempt was made to belittle the credit due Jackson for his victory; but it was pointed out that if the Americans had used better judgment in making the pace in the earlier stages of the race, they would have done much better.

As a result of this criticism, better work was shown by the Americans from the very start. In the 100-meter hurdle trials, every American entered won his heat and George A. Chisholm, of Attleboro, Mass., the former Yale intercollegiate champion and now a member of the Boston Athletic Association, who was not thought good enough to be taken as a regular member of the team, but went as a supplemental, his expenses being paid by the Boston Athletic Association, finished within 3-10 of a second of the present Olympic record, and made the best time of the day.

The other American heat winners were: J. J. Eller, I. A. A. C.; M. W. Hawkins, Multnomah A. C.; V. S. Blanchard, B. A. A.; E. M. Pritchard, I. A. A. C.; J. P. Nicholson, University of Missouri; F. W. Kelley, Seattle A. C.; J. R. Case, Illinois University, and J. L. Wendell, Wesleyan University.

The first heat of the semi-finals was won by Powell of England in 15 3/5s. John P. Nicholson of the University of Missouri won his semi-final heat in 15 2/5s, and John R. Case of the University of Illinois won his heat in 15 3/10s.

Martin W. Hawks of Portland, Ore., won his heat very easily in 15 7/10s. James I. Wendell of the N. Y. A. C. was not extended to win his heat in the semi-finals. His time was 15 1/10s. Fred W. Kelley of Seattle also won his heat, his time being 15 3/10s.

The weather today was much cooler than at any time since the games opened and the change was helpful to

(Continued on page three, column six)

UNITED SHOE HEAD TOLD TO ANSWER

Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, was ordered by Judge Pierce in the superior court today to answer interrogatories propounded by Charles H. Jones, a shoe manufacturer who is made defendant of a libel suit brought by the company. The interrogatories relate to the methods employed by the company in leasing machines to manufacturers.

Mr. Jones asserts that the information which will be obtained from the answers of the president of the company will prove the truth of the alleged libelous article which was to the effect that a shoe manufacturer was obliged to use the machines of the company or else go out of business. The judge also allowed a motion of the defendant to send the case to an auditor.



RALPH ROSE Olympic Athletic Club

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OCMULGEE RIVER IS TO SUPPLY POWER FOR NORTH GEORGIA

Great Enterprise Costing \$5,000,000 and Extending to Macon Soon to Enter Atlanta Industrial Field

AIDS 300,000 PEOPLE

ATLANTA, Ga.—When the Central Georgia Power Company completes its Atlanta substation near Roseland, on the West Point belt line, and connects the wires already strung within two miles of the city limits with the relay stations at Griffin on Aug. 15 from there the current will be transmitted over the high steel towers from the dam on the Ocmulgee river in Butte county, about six miles east of Jackson, where one of the mammoth southern development projects of the last few years has been brought to completion, generating energy enough to turn the wheels of industry operated by hundreds of thousands of people, says a Jackson correspondent of the Constitution.

Already the company is electrifying half a dozen towns and their thriving mills and other manufactures, and when Atlanta is added to the list the company will supply a territory of more than 300,000 people.

Among the municipal corporations which now use current from the Central Georgia Power Company are Jackson, Griffin, Forsyth, Barnesville and Macon, Griffin having abandoned the city's lighting plant to obtain the cheaper current from the water power. Atlanta, Monticello and Hampton are next and will be connected in a few weeks.

There will be only a short delay now before the company gets into Jackson. The current is to be diverted from Griffin through Hampton. At Griffin the switching tower is erected with wires strung, and the Hampton substation is practically complete. Every tower to carry the high-tension wires between here and Griffin is already set up and wires laid, but not attached.

Four thousand acres of water backed up behind a dam of 100 feet high and 1750 feet long—such is a description in figures of the Ocmulgee river plant of the corporation, but the idea conveyed is inadequate to visualize the real vastness of the undertaking.

Built across a chasm more than a quarter of a mile wide and several hundred feet deep, the concrete dam stretches from hill to hill like the massive work of ages, instead of a recent engineering achievement. Behind it for miles lies the placid brown water which chokes into a roaring tumult of white spray as it plunges over the dam into the gorge below, mingling with the water which has passed under and through the turbines to be changed into electrical energy.

The length of the dam is 1750 feet, of which the main spillway is 728 feet, and the lower spillway 4.0 feet. The west end of the dam is many feet higher than the other portion, and pierced with the gates which admit the water to the machinery in the power house below.

This is equipped with the latest word in electrical machinery in four generators of 400 horse power capacity each, and room for two more soon to be installed, making a total of 24,000 horse power. They are of the three-phase type. Each generator is driven by a twin horizontal turbine of 5500 horse power.

In the other direction from Jackson the wires run to Griffin, where a substation and switching tower are in operation, supplying the city and mills with power and lights, and ready to divert to Hampton and Atlanta a total of 12,000 horse power. Between Griffin and Atlanta work is nearing completion.

COKE BY-PRODUCTS SHOW INCREASE BY MODERN METHODS

WASHINGTON — The production of coke in the United States in 1911 was less than that of 1910 and below the average for the last six or seven years, according to a statement by Edward W. Parker just issued by the United States geological survey.

A striking and encouraging feature of the condition of the industry however, is said to be an increase in the amount of coke made in by-product ovens and the incidental conservation of the gas and products otherwise wasted. In sympathy with the depression in the iron trade, the total production of coke decreased 15 per cent in 1911, compared with 1910, but the output from the by-product ovens increased 10 per cent.

The total production of coke in 1911 was 35,555,362 short tons, valued at \$84,103,571, compared with 41,708,810 tons, valued at \$99,742,701, in 1910. The 1911 output consisted of 27,055,517 tons of beehive coke, with an average value of \$2.05 a ton, and 7,847,745 tons of by-product coke, with an average value of \$3.48 a ton.

The beehive ovens produced an average of 466 tons each; the by-product ovens an average of 1817 tons each. At the close of 1911 there were 2254 ovens in course of construction, of which 608 were of the by-product type.

VANCOUVER, B. C., FOR CONVENTION

VICTORIA, B. C.—Vancouver's Auto Club has formally asked the Pacific Highway Association to hold the 1913 annual convention in the metropolis of western Canada.

This action was recently authorized at a meeting of the British Columbia motorists, and the likelihood is that the Vancouver delegation will have the support of both Seattle and Portland in their claim for the fourth annual gathering of good roads enthusiasts, who are boosters for this international highway project.

British Columbia has furnished some of the most active members of this association, and so far has not had an annual convention.

NEW NICKEL ORDER SOON TO BE ISSUED

WASHINGTON—The executive order which will change the design of the United States five-cent piece probably will be issued by President Taft within a few weeks.

J. W. Frazer, the New York artist, who is working out the design, conferred with Secretary MacVeagh and George E. Roberts, director of the mint, Wednesday regarding the details of the new coin. The coin will bear the figure of a buffalo on its face and on the reverse side the head of an Indian.

SCHOOL JANITORS MEET IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—When George C. Brown of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Public School Janitors Association called the annual convention to order Wednesday in St. Joseph's hall there were addresses by William F. Thornton of Lowell, Mark M. Mulvey of Boston and P. M. Connolly of Jamaica Plain.

Following the business meeting there was an outing for the delegates and members of the Lowell association.

U. S. RELEASES JAPANESE BOAT

WASHINGTON—President Taft released on Wednesday the Tokai Maru, the Japanese schooner captured two years ago while violating the law forbidding fishing by aliens in territorial waters. The crew of 38 men were unable to pay the fine, served 250 days in jail and the vessel was held in lieu of the payment.

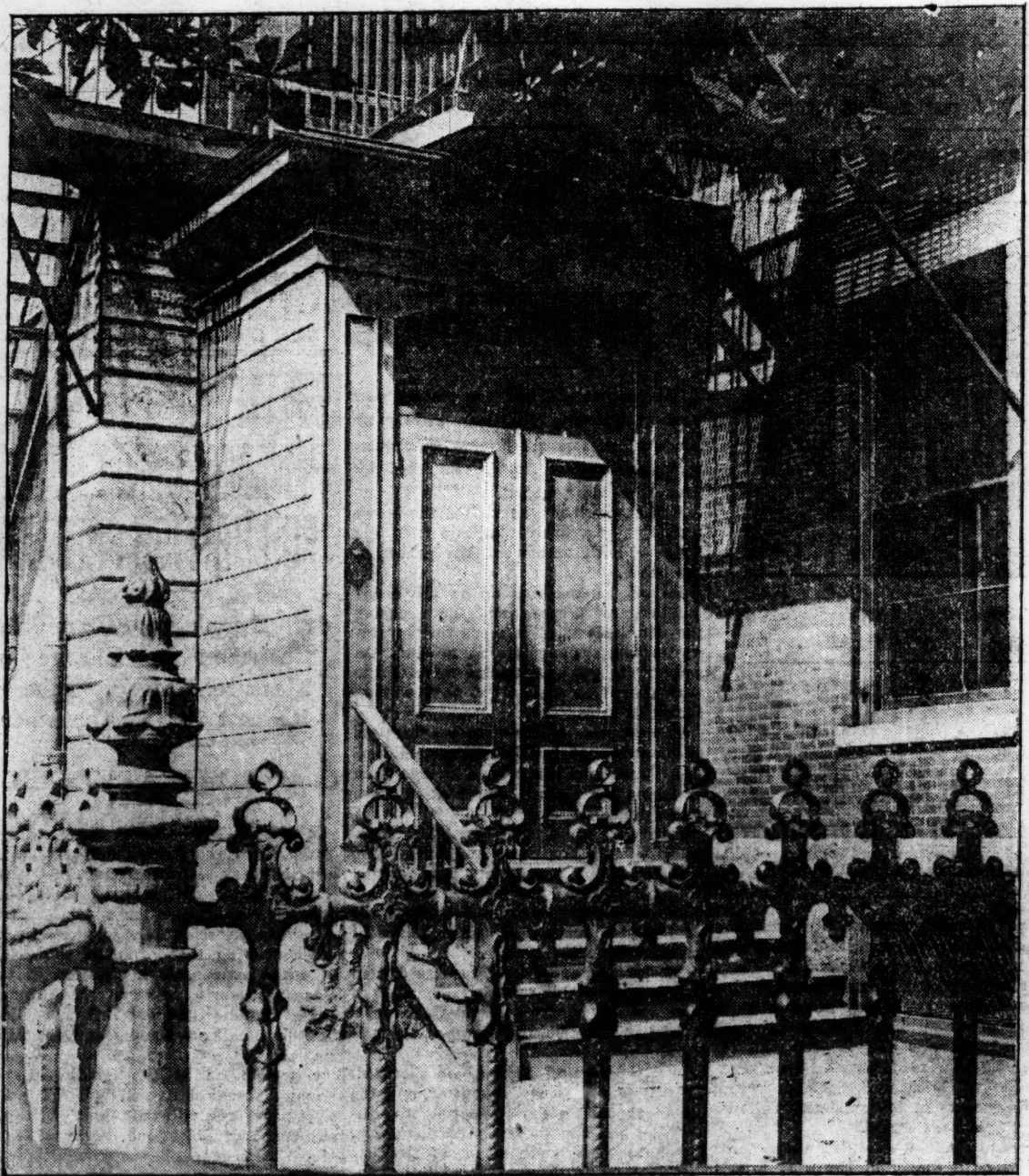
GIFT OF \$20,000 FOR HOME

TRENTON, N. J.—A memorial to his only son, Washington A. Roebeling, 24, who was aboard the Titanic when it sank, Charles G. Roebeling, wire and cable manufacturer, has given a fund of \$20,000 to the Union Industrial Home of this city.

FRENCH COMMERCE TIED UP

NEW YORK—A Paris despatch to the New York Herald says that, although the dock workers at Havre have returned to work and the dockers' strike at Marseilles is only partly successful, the strike of seamen continues to tie up com-

DOORWAY OF THE BRYANT SCHOOL



ELKS DECIDE TO LEAVE GOAT IN PRESENT STATUS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Consideration of the reconstruction of the national home is slated for today's session of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Robert W. Brown of Louisville, past grand exalted ruler, will remain chief justice of the grand forum for the coming year. Edward W. Righter of New Orleans, present chairman of the judiciary committee, will succeed John F. Donovan of Milwaukee on the board. The appointments have been made by Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan and confirmed by the grand lodge.

The committee on ritual recommended in its report that no action be taken in the matter of the lodge goat. A year ago, at the instigation of the big city lodges, the goat was abolished as part of the initiation ceremonies on the ground that it lacked dignity, but lodges in many small cities objected. The committee on preservation of elk in its report today states that the federal government had appropriated \$7000 for the preservation of present herds and that bills are pending in Congress for further protection.

JOB HARRIMAN MAKES DENIAL

LOS ANGELES—During cross-examination of Job Harriman, a Socialist leader of national prominence, in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow Wednesday, it was learned that an effort had been made by political enemies to indict Harriman for complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

Harriman, according to the question read by District Attorney Fredericks, had said to E. A. Cantrell at San Luis Obispo, Cal., the day after the Times was blown up, referring to that affair: "It means that the boys are on the job." Harriman emphatically denied ever making such a statement.

RANGER REACHES PLYMOUTH

NEW YORK—The American training ship Ranger has arrived at Plymouth from Havre, says a New York Herald despatch from London.

CHANGES IN TEXT BOOKS CRITICIZED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attorney-General Carmody said on Wednesday that he had received letters commending his proposition that an investigation be made into the reasons for the frequent changes in text books used in the public schools of the state.

"The frequent changing of our text books," says a statement given out by the attorney-general, "is a great and unnecessary burden upon the patrons of our schools, many of whom have large families. My experience has taught me that these changes are unnecessary. It has also taught me that they are forced upon the schools by some influence within or without the state education department."

"I ask the cooperation of the education department in preventing the book trust from afflicting the patrons of the schools."

CAR FALLS FROM TRESTLE

Twenty freight cars were backed up a trestle into the 180-foot coal shed owned by E. S. Hatch & Co., at Border and Webster streets, West Newton, last night, demolishing a large part of the shed and knocking a loaded coal car into the coal pits below. Another car hung suspended over the edge of the trestle. Twelve men working below escaped.

ENGINEER CALLED IN COMING CASE

CORNING, N. Y.—Engineer Schroeder, who was in the cab of the express train that crashed into the Buffalo limited on the Lackawanna railroad, near here, early in the morning of July 4, will take the stand in his own defense Monday afternoon. The coroner's inquest was adjourned today until that time.

NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION MEN OPEN CONVENTION

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Business was in order today when the members of the New York Press Association assembled for the second day's session of the fifty-ninth annual meeting.

The summer meeting of the New York Associated Dailies was held Wednesday, but its meeting was separate from the press association, although all its members are members of the larger body. This meeting was presided over by J. K. Walbridge of Saratoga, and dailies from cities of the third class all over the state were represented.

A banquet on Friday evening will close the convention. A number of prominent speakers are expected to be present.

SCHOOL INQUIRY REPORTS READY

NEW YORK—The special committee of the board of estimate, which has been conducting a sweeping inquiry into the organization and methods of the board of education, has prepared a report outlining the scope of the inquiry up to date. The committee employed outside experts to study various problems, has many of their reports, and says it expects to have others in time for presentation to the board of estimate at the September meeting.

PROF. PICKETT GOES TO ILLINOIS

DURHAM, N. H.—Prof. B. S. Pickett, head of the department of horticulture at the New Hampshire College, has offered his resignation to the president of that institution. Professor Pickett has been with the college since July 1, 1908. Professor Pickett has accepted an offer from the University of Illinois.

KAISER GOES YACHTING

NEW YORK—Emperor William has left Swinemunde on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for his annual cruise in Norwegian waters, says a New York Herald despatch.

EVERY COUNTY REPRESENTED AT C. E. INSTITUTE

SAGAMORE BEACH, Mass.—Every county in the state is represented today at the sixth Christian Endeavor Institute of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union, which opened its sessions Wednesday.

The institute was welcomed by George W. Coleman, and Prof. Irving F. Wood, Ph. D., of Smith College, Northampton, addressed the young people on "The Background of Religious Helpfulness."

The Quiet Hour and Bible study period is conducted by Prof. Edward Hooker, Knight of Hartford, while A. J. Shurtle, Prof. Amos R. Wells of the Christian Endeavor headquarters in Boston, and Karl Lehmann, interstate field secretary of the United Society, will conduct daily sessions on union problems.

Rev. Harris R. Chamberlin of Newton gave an address on "The Spirit of Youth and Christian Endeavor" Wednesday night.

GOVERNORSHIP IS SOUGHT, TOO

CHICAGO—Medill McCormick returned from Oyster Bay and gave out this statement on Wednesday:

"In Illinois there will be a candidate for Governor who repudiates the nomination of Mr. Taft as fraudulent and invalid, and who will support Mr. Roosevelt and the progressive principles for which he stands."

The question of a state convention for the third party was not touched and settlement of the meeting place of the national convention of the new party, which is set for Aug. 5, was left open.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Morris MacDonald, vice-president and general manager Maine Central railroad, at Portland, Me., was a business visitor at North station general offices last evening.

The American Express Company received at South station over the New York Central lines yesterday, 10 refrigerator cars loaded with Columbia river salmon, for Boston delivery.

James L. Truden, general superintendent Boston & Albany road, and official staff left South station on the composite engine Berkshire at 9:55 o'clock this morning en route to Springfield, Mass., on important company business.

The bridge department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is assessing material at East Somerville yard for extensive improvements on North station's passenger bridge.

The Readville locomotive shops of the New Haven road are running Pacific type engines assigned to the Fitchburg division, Boston & Maine road, through every department for general repairs.

James Howarth, the veteran Boston & Albany railway passenger conductor running in the Springfield and Boston service, is spending his vacation in northern Vermont.

IRRIGATION BY SPRINKLING

Irrigation by sprinkling is being tried in California, and is meeting with favor, the only drawback being the cost of installation, which comes to about \$150 an acre, says the Indianapolis News. For offset it saves the cost of leveling the ground, as is required for irrigation at grade.

HYDROPLANE UPSET BY WARSHIP

NEW YORK—The overturning of a hydro-aeroplane by a rush of air in the wake of a fast steaming battleship, occurred in the gulf of Spezia, while the new battleship Dante Alighieri was undergoing speed trials. Signor Guidoni the aviator, was uninjured, says a Rome message to the New York Herald.

HOOD TRANSFER INVOLVES \$720,000

EXETER, N. H.—As appears by record at the registry of deeds, H. P. Hood & Sons, a New Hampshire corporation, recently conveyed to H. P. Hood & Sons, a Maine corporation, all its milk routes, realty and property of every description. The consideration given in the deed is \$720,000.

PEACE PROSPECTS SEEN

NEW YORK—It is stated on reliable authority that there is a good prospect of the conclusion of peace with Italy, says a Constantinople message to the New York Herald.

MR. WILSON ASKED TO EXPLAIN

WASHINGTON—Representative Akin of New York introduced a resolution on Wednesday calling upon Secretary Wilson to explain certain alleged relations with Colorado land projects.

GRAND AERO CIRCUIT 810 MILES SHORTER

CHICAGO — Announcement has been made by officials of the Aero Club of Illinois that it has been determined to take 810 miles from the American grand circuit race, to start from here in September.

The original plans called for a race of 1810 miles, but lack of suitable controls in the West made the change advisable. Chicago will be the extreme western point, according to the new plans. From here the 50 aeroplanes which are expected to start will fly to Dayton, Ohio, where a stop of one day will be made as a tribute to the late Wilbur Wright.

All stops have not been finally determined, but it is said that they will include Cleveland, Detroit and Indianapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LITTLE DAMAGE

WASHINGTON—Detailed reports of the collision between the battleship New Hampshire and the Fall River liner Commonwealth received by Admiral Watts, chief constructor of the navy, set forth that the battleship withstood the encounter with comparatively slight injury. The New Hampshire was practically sound below the water line after the collision, although the bow of the Commonwealth cut a great wedge-shaped fissure in the stern of the battleship. This injury, the naval constructors declare, was possible because of the absence of armor at that point.

MILITIA TO SEE MINE PLANTING

An exhibition of mine planting by the regular artillerymen at Ft. Strong will be witnessed this afternoon by the third battalion of the coast artillery corps of the militia encamped at the fort.

The men will resume the subcaliber practise tomorrow, which will be the last before the target practise with the service charges on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT TIMBERS BOUGHT

LIBBY, Mont.—G. E. Crocker has closed a deal with the forestry service at Libby for the merchantable cedar and other timber on Quartz creek, and expects to begin logging operations at once on a large scale. Associated with Mr. Crocker is Joseph Irvine, a well-known Idaho lumberman.

BILL STOPS SUNDAY WORK

WASHINGTON—"Washington is setting a bad example for the country," said William Schley Howard of Georgia, when he introduced a bill on Wednesday forbidding work on the Sabbath in the District of Columbia. Mr. Howard would close down every industry save those of necessity on Sunday.

CAPT. BRIGHTMAN PASSES AWAY

FALL RIVER—Capt. Henry E. Brightman, first pilot, senior grade, on the Fall River line steamer Commonwealth, passed away Wednesday. He had seen many years' service on various Fall River line steamers.

GMC TRUCKS

GASOLINE ELECTRIC

There's a GMC truck—gasoline or electric—specially adapted to your business—to every business with a transportation problem.

You should not neglect the opportunity to learn exactly what motor trucks can do for you. We will analyze your problem without charge.

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AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil.
FREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
SABITY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."

CHICAGO
PORT—"Ready Money."
BRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

PROGRESSIVES AMONG PROHIBITIONISTS ARE TO FORCE CONTEST

Demand for More Aggressive Action in the Party Campaign to be Settled on Floor of Convention

NEW CANDIDATES UP

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It developed when the national convention of the prohibitionists resumed its sessions today that the contest for the election of a national chairman by the convention instead of by the committee was to be carried to the floor by the progressives, who demand a more aggressive attitude by the party in the campaign.

The convention got little further on Wednesday than the temporary organization. The feature of the day was the address of the temporary chairman, Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Howard aroused the delegates to enthusiasm by criticizing Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican and Democratic parties in general. He said that the prohibitionists were the real progressives in politics and decried any attempt to throw their votes into other channels.

"No other President since the foundation of this government," he said, "has surrendered more abjectly to the liquor interests of this nation than has William Howard Taft."

Mr. Howard said it would be a waste of time to argue that the liquor traffic could be stamped out through the Republican party, "by its silent platform, unworthy leadership, its long consistent liquor record and its present monopoly-nurtured candidate."

"Exactly the same influences that poisoned the Republican party at Chicago were in control at Baltimore," he added. "It may be said in truth, that the splendid Woodrow Wilson was not Murphy's choice; but the campaign banner, decorated with his picture, was flung to the breeze in front of Tammany hall one half hour after his nomination, on the order of Charlie Murphy by long distance telephone."

He described as great men, "as capable to rule the nation as the leaders of other parties," Eugene W. Chafin of Illinois, Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh and R. H. Patton of Illinois.

"These men and others can lead this great progressive party and are capable to rule this land," he said. "I say progressive party for this is the great progressive party of the country."

A. A. Stevens of Pennsylvania was ousted from the national committee and John E. Gill chosen in his place. D. B. McGallmont, the second member of the committee from Pennsylvania, was re-elected.

Southern delegates to the convention propose as a candidate for the presidential nomination Andrew Jackson Houston of Beaumont, Tex.

NEWTON BEGINS MOVE FOR G. F. SIMPSON AS THE NEXT COUNCILOR

Republican leaders of the sixth councilor district began a campaign today for George F. Simpson of Newton to succeed Herbert E. Fletcher of Westford. The move was the outcome of a meeting held in Newton last night, at which it was agreed by those present that Mr. Simpson was a fit candidate for the nomination.

It is understood that Mr. Fletcher, who has already had three terms, will not be a candidate for renomination. The sixth councilor district includes Lowell, Waltham, Newton, Medford, Woburn, ward 6 of Lynn and about 40 adjoining towns, extending west as far as Holliston and Ashby.

Charles H. Brown of Medford, state senator and author of the \$9,000,000 harbor development bill, said that he would take out nomination papers at once for the Republican nomination for Congress in the eighth district. This district is now represented by Samuel W. McCall.

Robert O. Harris, the East Bridgewater district congressman, has announced his candidacy for a second term. Senator George L. Barnes, J. Stearns Cushing and Roger Wolcott are said to have informed Mr. Harris that they would not oppose him for the Republican nomination.

In the fourth Congress district the Democratic leaders are planning to renominate Congressman Mitchell without opposition. For the Republican nomination for congressman in the new sixteenth district Representative Cogswell of Lynn has begun a campaign.

Edward J. Grainer of Winthrop, Democrat, is a candidate for a third term as senator from the first Suffolk district. Contesting for the Republican nomination in this district are Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston and Hugh M. McKay of Revere and William M. Robinson of Chelsea.

SEABOARD ACQUIRES TAMPA LINE
TAMPA, Fla.—Announcement has just been made that the Tampa Northern railroad has passed to the control of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company.

WITH THE TWO CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

REPUBLICAN ANTI-TAFT MEN IN IOWA CONTROL

DES MOINES, Iowa—Efforts of Gov. B. F. Carroll, a Taft adherent to have the Republican state convention pass a resolution on Wednesday endorsing the platform adopted at the national convention, failed, being tabled, 773 to 342, and his effort to eliminate from the report of the majority of the resolutions committee the section condemning as fraudulent the Chicago convention also failed.

Neither Mr. Taft nor Mr. Roosevelt was mentioned in the resolutions adopted which commend "Republican achievements and endorse progressive policies."

The convention nominated for state supreme court F. M. Gaynor of Sioux City and H. L. Preston of Oskaloosa.

Following the convention several hundred Roosevelt men, nearly all delegates, held a meeting and issued a call for a state convention here on July 24 at which delegates to the new party convention in Chicago and presidential electors will be chosen.

PENNSYLVANIA PLAN PROPOSED
WASHINGTON—Henry G. Wasson, Republican state chairman of Pennsylvania, is here with a plan to bring order to Republican politics of that state by having the Republican nominees for electors in Pennsylvania listed in two columns on the ballot, one under the regular Republican heading and the other under Mr. Roosevelt's projected progressive party.

In the event of their election they are to cast their votes for Messrs. Taft or Roosevelt, according to which received the largest number of votes in the state.

MR. BACHELDER'S AID SOUGHT
WASHINGTON—Nahum J. Bachelder of New Hampshire has been in Washington on request of the Republican national committee, who urged him to assume charge of the campaign among the farmers.

THIRD PARTY MEN TO MEET
NEW YORK—The first meeting of the organizers of the new third party in New York will be held at the progressive headquarters in the Metropolitan building this afternoon.

ALABAMA PROGRESSIVES IN CALL
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—At a conference of Roosevelt leaders of Alabama here on Wednesday, a formal call was issued for a mass convention in Birmingham July 24, when 12 delegates to the Chicago convention of Aug. 5 will be named.

STATEMENT FILED ON MONEY PAID TO LEGISLATIVE AGENTS

These additional statements of payments made to legislative counsel and agents have been filed with the secretary of the commonwealth:

The Columbian Life Insurance Company paid Frederick H. Nash \$230.

The Massachusetts Association for Labor Legislation paid Robert N. Turner \$1,133.94.

The Massachusetts Wine & Spirits Dealers Association paid William E. Weld \$1250. Mr. Weld also received \$500 from the Brewers Association of Massachusetts and \$250 from the Massachusetts Liquor League.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company paid Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall \$7500 and E. P. Saltonstall \$572.

The Massachusetts Street Railway Association paid Bentley W. Warren \$2500 and Frank J. Ladd \$1200.

The Bay State Railway Company paid Bentley W. Warren \$515 and Burdett & Wardwell \$500.

The Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company paid Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall \$150.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company paid Butler, Cox, Murchie & Bacon \$3100.

Frank E. Dunbar received \$320 from the Haverhill Gas Light Company, \$805 from the Fall River Gas Works Company, \$100 each from the Fitchburg Gas and Electric Company and the Suburban Gas and Electric Company, \$80 from the Chicopee Gas Light Company, \$770 from the Springfield Gas Light Company, \$735 from the Malden & Melrose Gas Light Company and \$1000 from the Lowell Gas Light Company.

The Commonwealth Trust Company paid Robert Homans \$250.

The David Moffat Company paid Johnson, Clapp & Underwood \$300 for opposing bill to prohibit the use of chemicals to increase the weight of leather.

Edward P. Clark paid Junius T. Auerback \$550 for opposing the bill to prohibit the employment of women in places where liquors are sold.

Helen G. Preston paid Herbert Parker \$300 in connection with the bill to regulate intelligence offices.

The town of Hampden paid McClintock & Kirby \$350 for services in connection with the trolley development bills.

The Berkshire Street Railway Company paid Henry W. Ely \$1000.

The Metal Manufacturers Association paid Robert Homans \$1595.28.

The Committee of One Hundred oppos-

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR WILSON URGES ECONOMY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Speaking to 500 men on Wednesday afternoon, Governor Wilson counseled against individual and national extravagance, praised the postal savings banks, because, he said, they fostered the habit of economy, and voiced the hope that they would wage large from a meager beginning.

The Governor's audience was composed of delegates to the national convention of the United States Building and Loan League and the address he delivered was one of welcome, on behalf of New Jersey.

Earlier in the afternoon he told 5000 residents of Atlantic City and their friends that their town was in need of moral pride. This was at the cornerstone laying of the new Y. M. C. A. building.

WORKERS SENDING GOV. WILSON CASH

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson said today as the Democratic candidate for President that working men and women were sending him contributions for the campaign. He has received about \$2500. The largest contribution was \$500 while there have been some of \$100, others of \$50 and numerous smaller ones.

The Governor devoted the morning to his correspondence which has been steadily accumulating. This afternoon he conferred with Col. Robert E. Wing of New Orleans, national committeeman from Louisiana; Harvey Garber of Ohio, former national committeeman and a delegation headed by John McCooey, C. F. Murphy's lieutenant in Brooklyn.

GOV. MARSHALL MEETS TAGGART

INDIANAPOLIS—New political alignments in Indiana were predicted when it was learned that Governor Marshall and Thomas Taggart, who recently resigned as Indiana member of the national Democratic committee, had taken lunch together on Wednesday.

This was held as significant because it is the first time the two have met informally since the Governor was inaugurated. They met at the Denison. Mr. Taggart's hotel, and were joined by Bernard Korbly, who holds Mr. Taggart's telegram of resignation from the committee.

ing amendments to the Boston city charter paid Lyman Weybohm \$1000.

United States Casualty Company paid Matthews, Thompson & Spring \$2002.28. The city of Beverly paid George W. Anderson \$2200 for services in the Salem-Revere-Peabody water controversy, and the town of Peabody paid S. Howard Donnell \$318.75 on the same matter.

Boston & Providence Railroad Company paid Samuel H. Pillsbury \$761.10. Massachusetts Electric Companies paid Bentley W. Warren \$500.

Pacific Mills paid Louis S. Cox \$300. Quincy Market & Cold Storage Company paid Arthur L. Spring \$2106.15.

Edmund D. Codman paid Daniel J. Kiley \$1530 and James E. Jackson \$1500 for services in relation to Boston transportation matters.

STEAMER CYMRIC IS NEARING PORT

Late this afternoon the White Star liner Cymric, Capt. F. B. Howarth, will reach her berth at Hopsack docks, Charlestown, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 150 cabin and 470 steerage passengers, according to the latest wireless advices.

Among the passengers listed on the advance cabin sheets are: Charles Ames, Miss Agnes Bancroft, Arthur P. Hooper, David Lyons, the Rev. Charles P. Nulker, Dr. Edward O. Otis, Mrs. M. M. Puffer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Quincy, William J. Stewart, Dr. E. C. Taylor, H. A. S. Walker and A. H. Weston.

MR. TALBOT TALKS ABOUT POLITICS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Richard J. Talbot, who was a candidate of the Independence league for attorney-general in 1907, when Thomas L. Higen made his run for the governorship, and recognized spokesman of Mr. Higen, is out with a statement today to the effect that the former members of the Independence league are organizing throughout the state to lend their solid support to the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt.

MAYOR'S FAMILY MOVING

Falmouth Heights will again be the summer home of Mayor Fitzgerald. His family moves to Merry Vista today. The mayor says he hopes to run down before Sunday, but feels that he cannot leave the city for any length of time until the Elevated strike is settled.

BANKS BUY SCHOOL BONDS

JACKSON, Tenn.—Bidding par and accrued interest, the six banks of Jackson bought the \$125,000 of Madison county school bonds recently. The bonds were issued under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. They will bear 4 per cent interest, and will mature 25 years after date.

SCHOOL PEACE WORK IS EXTENDING SAYS REPORT OF LEAGUE

(Continued from page one)

Last annual report, and the name itself has been changed from 'A Course of Study in Good Will' to 'A Course in Citizenship.'

"The outline as it stands leads the pupil directly into the study of international rights and obligations. The whole plan points out the duties and obligations of a child as he comes into contact with civic life and gradually develops into a citizen of the United States with national and international interests."

"The pupil is taught to measure other peoples and other civilizations than ours from their own point of view and by their own standards rather than by our own. The committee has worked out the plan for the books which will be published and has gathered much of the material. Each book will cover one grade. It is hoped that these will be ready for publication at the end of next year."

Discussion in the sessions of the National Education Association today relates to the organization, representing 15,000 educators, going on record Wednesday as favoring woman suffrage. The reason given for the action is "because women teachers realize the responsibility of training youth for citizenship."

E. T. Fairchild of Topeka, Kan., was elected president after a heated contest in which Chicago teachers were criticized by New York members, who charged them with using "behind the curtain tactics."

The association also took action favoring promotion of international peace; an investigation of teachers' salaries throughout the country with reference to the high cost of living; a uniform federal law relating to marriage; the promotion of plans for a national university; the extension by Congress of plans for training in agriculture, domestic economy and other industrial work in various institutions, as well as greater attention in the public schools to the health of pupils.

The extension by Congress of the work of the national bureau of education, "so as to embody a group of competent men and women to study thoroughly the problem of rural education, city school administration, vocational education, sanitation and higher education, including the training of teachers," was urged, and more attention by teachers to the individual necessities of pupils for a training that will fit them for a definite occupation in life.

The association recommends that the school playgrounds provide at least one square rod for each pupil; that greater altruism be inspired in school work, and the association condemned compulsory military training in schools not designated as military schools.

A contest between the so-called "progressives" and the "old guard" over a change in the bylaws was deferred. Some minor changes were ordered, but a proposed amendment to insert a "recall clause" effecting officers, was referred to a committee to report next year.

The candidacy of Miss Grace C. Strachan, district superintendent of schools in Brooklyn, for president in opposition to Mr. Fairchild, brought on the contest of the day.

After the nominating committee reported in favor of Mr. Fairchild, Miss Strachan's friends openly charged that he was selected at a caucus to which the New York members were not invited. Miss Catherine D. Blake and Matilda Coffin Ford of New York accused the Chicago teachers of conducting their campaign "behind the curtain" of the auditorium where the convention was held.

They asserted that a delegation from the Chicago Principals Club went to New York to induce Miss Strachan to withdraw, although Miss Strachan two years ago in Boston supported Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago for president.

Miss Strachan herself took the floor and charged that the Chicago teachers attempted to make capital out of the fact that she brought a letter of introduction from Mayor Gaynor of New York to Mayor Harrison of Chicago.

The statement caused Miss Margaret A. Haley of the Chicago Teachers Federation to circulate an affidavit in which she gave her version of the Chicago teachers' meeting in New York with Miss Strachan.

She said that while the Chicago teachers recognized the work done by Miss Strachan to secure equal pay for men and women teachers in New York, they sought to impress upon her that it would be unwise for her to run for president "at a time when it was hoped progressive amendments to the by-laws, intended to democratize the association, would be passed."

She asserted that to promote Miss Strachan would be to endanger the by-laws.

Thomas W. Bicknell of Providence, R. I., advocating Mr. Fairchild's election, said: "Miss Strachan has done much good in New York and elsewhere for education. This association is proud of her. She can wait another year and perhaps we will elect her then."

Miss Strachan then charged the Chicago teachers with attempting to "control" not only the present but future elections. A motion to substitute Miss Strachan's name for that of Mr. Fairchild was lost and Mr. Fairchild was declared elected.

Before the election Miss Strachan received rounds of applause for an address on teachers' salaries. She told of her work in New York, where she fought for years to obtain for women teachers salaries equal to those of men when the same service was given. Her declaration

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN GUESTS IN SAIL ALONG NORTH SHORE

Visiting members of the shoe and leather trade who are in Boston for the market fair and convention at the Mechanics building are the guests today of the New England Shoe and Leather Association and more than 20 allied organizations. Leaving Rowe's wharf on the Rose Standish shortly after noon, the visitors went for a trip along the North Shore as far as Gloucester.

A Canadian delegation of 75 arrived today and 50 more are coming tomorrow. Friday has been designated by the management as Canadian day. There will be meetings of retail shoe dealers, including a social given them in the evening by the Boston association and a mass meeting in the afternoon, a meeting of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, of the National Rubber committee and the National Association of Tanners.

About 500 were in the party. As each went up the gangplank a button bearing a picture of President C. C. Hoyt was handed him, as well as a small American flag and other souvenirs. A buffet lunch was served just before sailing time. The Salem Cadet band played as the boat started down the harbor.

"Cooperation," said E. W. Burt of Boston today, "is one of the keystones of this market fair, and the presence of such a numerous gathering of the retailers is making a very deep impression on the other branches of the trade."

"Increased membership and affiliation of the many retailers organizations with the National Shoe Retailers Association is one of the means which are being taken to promote better trade conditions. Seven new retail bodies were formed during the past year."

Mr. Burt is chairman of the special committee on arrangements of the national association and held a meeting with the officers today at the Hotel Thorndike. The officers are: president, A. C. McGowan; first vice-president, H. E. Hagan; second vice-president, John O'Connor; secretary, J. L. Twaddell; and treasurer, E. D. Gildersleeve.

Many interesting features may be seen at the market fair, which is the general meeting ground for representatives of all lines of business in any way related to the production of the shoe. Large machines have been installed and are in operation, while stacks of leather, hides and all the latest styles of shoes are displayed.

One of the most unique exhibits is the largest boot in the world—size 108, it stands 7 ft. 6 ins. high. Its sole measures five feet from toe to heel and weighs 90 pounds. And W. F. Pfeiffer & Co. of South Natick, which built it at an expense of \$550, put 955 square feet of upper leather into it.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, has an exhibit of machinery from its trade school of tanning, with six newly graduated students. Under the instruction of their teacher, A. G. Speed, they give an exhibition of how leather is tanned.

The United Shoe Machinery Company has installed a large plant of shoemaking machinery, which will be operated today to full capacity.

NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR FINISHED
KANSAS CITY—Albert Watson & Son's new mill and elevator at Third Street and Armstrong avenue, on the Kansas river, which replaces their plant destroyed May 6, has been completed.

The main building, of brick and steel, is 68x100 feet and will have a warehouse capacity of 5000 barrels of flour. The elevator will be 80 feet high with a capacity of 35,000 bushels of grain. The plant cost about \$40,000.

that teachers should be free to discuss the salary question without danger of losing their positions brought forth prolonged cheers.

Dr. Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College, reported on an investigation conducted in Denver, Cincinnati, Atlanta and New Haven, Conn., of teachers' salaries in relation to the high cost of living. He said 1705 replies were received to questions sent out. The replies showed a need of higher salaries commensurate with a higher efficiency.

The convention adopted a resolution authorizing the committee on teachers' salaries and the cost of living to take steps to bring its findings to the attention of Congress and the President of the United States.

"The relation of the schools to the movement for recreational, social and civic opportunity" was the subject discussed in the convention Wednesday evening.

In addition to the president, these officers were elected: Treasurer, Grace M. Shepherd of Idaho; vice-presidents, Carroll G. Pearce of Wisconsin, Guy Potter of Vermont, Miss Mary Stromburg of Maryland, W. T. Barbe of West Virginia, B. W. Torreyson of Arkansas, Mrs. Helen W. Wixson of Colorado, L. E. Alderman of Oregon, Agnes E. Howe of California, Ada Van Stone Harris of Virginia, Amelia C. Fruchte of Missouri and Cornelia Hulst of Michigan. Directors from the different states also were elected.

Many members asserted that the by-law amendments effected will do much toward putting legislative power directly in the hands of the active members instead of in the hands of special circles as heretofore. Every public school in the country is empowered to elect an active member to represent it.

The secretary is shorn of power to publish reports without reference to active members. The national council of education is also relieved of much of its power to conduct investigations and appropriate money for them.



Climb the American Alps

¶ Climb some of the American Sky-scrapers, such as Mount Rainier-Tacoma 14,363 feet high; Mount Adams 12,470 feet; Mount Hood 11,225 feet; Mount Baker 10,827 feet. These are glacial peaks to test your hardihood—sport for the true sportsman—an experience every red-blooded American owes himself. ¶ See America now—get acquainted with your own country in all the fullness of its grandeur and sublimity. See

Yellowstone Park, Puget Sound and the Pacific Northwest

¶ There are mountains in Yellowstone Park over 10,000 feet high. There is fine fishing, too, and some of the grandest scenery on the globe.

¶ Low fares all summer to the Park and the Coast. Special reductions on account of Conventions and important events.

¶ Several daily through electric-lighted transcontinental trains, including two from Chicago (one via Milwaukee). Route of the "Great Big Baked Potato."

¶ Send 6 cents for "Through Wonderland"—the handsomest book on the Park ever published. Illustrated booklets "Summer Trips" and "Land of Geysers" free.

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SHOE PROFITS SMALL SAYS TRADE LEADER

Profits in the shoe retailing business are not commensurate with the investment, according to Alfred W. Donovan, president of the Boston Boot & Shoe Club and the Commercial Club of Rockland where he makes his home as manufacturer of E. T. Wright & Co., shoe manufacturers.

"Boston has always been the shoe trade heart of the industry and the coming of the trade at this time will still further cement the friendly relations existing between the East and the West," said Mr. Donovan.

"The market-fair program is so varied, covering every point in connection with the modern manufacture and distribution of shoes and leather that it cannot fail to be a great help to all. The need of such a get-together week is very evident as the shoe business at this time is in a condition that warrants the closest attention to every detail especially from the retailers standpoint."

"We are now at the stage where it is absolutely necessary for the average retailer to secure a larger net return on his sales in order for him to continue to be prosperous. The ways and means of obtaining the desired results will be discussed at this market-fair."

"There is no good reason why the shoe retailer, who as a class devotes more of his time and attention to his business than any other class of merchants, should not be assured of a just return from his capital and energy. To my mind every retailer in the country should receive a longer profit on his sales."

"It is a well known fact that the consumer is receiving a greater return for the money expended for footwear than for any other article of wearing apparel. The retailer as a rule has been selling his merchandise to the public for a price which is so near the cost that it has been a real hardship for him to make even a legitimate profit."

SPEAKER CLARK TO SPEND THREE HOURS WITH GOV. WILSON

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson telegraphed Speaker Clark today that Saturday would be convenient for a visit from the speaker. He received a telegram saying the speaker would arrive on the 2.30 train on Saturday afternoon and remain until 5.28.

It was said by Governor Wilson that it was likely pending legislation in Congress would be discussed.

After the visit of the speaker, Congressman Underwood will come here to talk with Governor Wilson. The date for that visit has not been set.

SIX MINERS PERISH

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va.—Six men perished, three others are badly hurt and 100 escaped in an explosion in the Panama mine of the Ben Franklin Coal Company, just outside of this city, today. The explosion demolished the lower entry, where nine miners were working, but 100 others, scattered through the upper levels, managed to get to the surface unscathed. Relief crews and experts from the mines in the vicinity and from across the Ohio river hurried to the scene.

MAYOR APPROVES BATH SERVICE

Mayor Fitzgerald said today that complaints relative to the alleged lack of attendants at the L street baths are unfounded. He visited the baths last night and took a plunge. He says that Boston gets more for what it spends on public baths than any other city in the United States.

PICKETS INCREASED AS WEST END MEAT STORES ALL REOPEN

All the stores in the West End which hitherto have been closed as a result of the Hebrew women's campaign against the high price of meat, opened today for business and purchases of meat were made without interruption, although the number of pickets was increased. Only a slight disturbance marked the early morning when a large gathering of pickets were dispersed at the corner of Chamber and Spring streets by the police.

With regard to the resumption of business by the retail dealers, Mrs. Eva Hoffman, leader of the campaigners, said that the movement would continue with increased force and that plans for its furtherance would be discussed at a mass meeting called for tonight in the hall at 43 Leverett street.

Henry Levenson, secretary of the Kehila, the society which is expected to arbitrate the meat strike, said that the movement to reduce prices was by no means ended and that the efforts of the women would be increased to counteract the actions of the retail dealers in resuming business.

Regarding arbitration, he said that only the campaigners had presented their side so far, although the wholesalers and the retailers were also requested to give their views of the strike. Should the dealers fail to forward their cases within a short time, he said, a meeting would be called and action toward a settlement will be taken on the evidence in hand and that obtained through the press.

Nearly 600 women gathered in Faneuil hall last evening to discuss the question and resolutions were read, but not voted upon, pledging those present not to buy meat until the price comes down, and calling on the government authorities to take drastic measures to "bring the price of meat within the reach of all the people."

Mrs. Hoffman asserted: "Our rabbis went around yesterday to the chicken dealers and urged them to open up. The rabbis are the servants of the wholesalers."

Mrs. Hoffman declared that the Jewish families do not need meat and that information as to the preparation of nourishing meals without meat would be given out through the agency of the strike committee.

COUNTY WANTS PAY FOR ROADS

PITTSBURGH—Legislation to require the state to pay for the improved roads it is taking from Allegheny county is contemplated at the next session of the Legislature. This action would bring to the county treasury about \$500,000, says the Gazette-Times.

When the Sprawl law, under which the great system of state highways is to be created, was drawn, the local routes were written to include about 45 miles of the macadam road of this county. It meant that the commonwealth was receiving over \$1,000,000 worth of highways for nothing. Its only obligation was to maintain these thoroughfares.

STATE PRODUCE EXCHANGE DESIRED

GRAIN TRADE LOOKS FOR LARGER BUSINESS THROUGH EXCHANGE

Development of Boston's grain, feed and flour business is the primal purpose of the Boston grain exchange, which is to be organized by members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as an association subordinate to that organization.

This, the men interested in the proposed exchange say, can be accomplished, first, through better regulation of their operations in the exchange by the grain men, and, second, because with a subordinate organization they can better control the conduct of the business by the brokers.

"Cooperation, harmony, efficiency we hope to secure in marked measure through the grain exchange when it is organized and working smoothly," said James A. McKibben, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and temporary secretary of the grain exchange in process of formation.

"Such results cannot but enable Boston grain merchants to do a larger business and tend to greater financial and commercial advantage. For a long time the men in the chamber who deal almost entirely in grain, flour and feed have felt the necessity of a more complete understanding, of closer relations and co-operation."

"Today the Chamber of Commerce has on its membership rolls about 4500 men and comparatively few of these are engaged in the grain trade. Time was when the grain, feed and flour business was the chief activity of a majority of the members of the chamber, but conditions have changed."

"Questions arising on our exchange when taken before the committees of the chamber are decided by men the majority of whom are not in the business. This condition the proposed organization will remedy for, as a subordinate organization to the chamber, the grain merchants will consider and adjudicate their own differences and make their own plans for trade extension and inter-trade understandings."

"Outwardly there will be no difference in the method of handling Boston's grain business. The exchange will be operated as at present. The formation of an organization known as the grain, feed and flour exchange will be entirely domestic so far as the chamber is concerned, and will have little outward indication except so far as it makes for greater efficiency and mutual understanding by the men in this particular line of business."

"When the exchange is formed, the business will be governed entirely by men conversant with all of the conditions and questions which will arise. As I said, at present this does not obtain."

"With the freight differential decided by the interstate commerce commission in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, grain merchants of Boston are handicapped to such an extent that they feel that the most intimate understanding between each other and the most friendly relations and cooperation are necessary to maintain the trade with profit and importance."

"The entry of the Grand Trunk road into Boston cannot but bring more business of all kinds here. Tapping the northwest, as the Grand Trunk does, grain will be brought here in larger quantities, and to profitably handle this and give the new road an inducement to make Boston a shipping port for cereals, flour and feed, will be one of the first undertakings of the grain exchange."

SPY POND FIELD TO HAVE STAND

ARLINGTON, Mass.—To make the necessary arrangements and to contract for the erection of the grandstand on the Spy pond athletic field, the Arlington Business Men's Association has appointed this committee: Arthur Birch, David Buttrick, John F. Scully, Alexander S. Jardine and Charles H. Stevens.

The stand, which is to be completed for the high school football season, will have a seating capacity of 1000. There are to be locker rooms and shower baths under it.

WAKEFIELD TO HAVE FIRE TOWER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Following a conference last night with William E. Cade, chief of the Wakefield fire department, the deputy state forester decided to make arrangements for the immediate erection of a forest fire watch tower here which will cover a radius of 15 miles.

There are 14 of these towers in the state, the experiments with which have resulted in the saving of much timber land from forest fires. The tower will be 40 feet high, and will be built of steel.

CHINESE OPPOSE SALARY CUT

SHANGHAI, China.—In view of the financial stress of the Chinese government, an attempt is being made to reduce all Chinese officials' salaries to a uniform \$60 monthly. The officials in the Shanghai district are registering a strong protest against the proposal, as to some of them it would mean the loss of the difference between \$60 and \$1000 or more of their present salaries.

MELROSE HAS POLICE CENSOR

Officers of the Melrose police department have received notice forbidding them to discuss any question relating to the department and vesting in George G. Kerr, the chief, the power of censor of all news emanating from his department. The notice was served by Mayor French at the request of the chief last evening.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

OPERA SEASON AT BAYREUTH

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Bayreuth program has just been published and already there is hardly a seat to be had for any of the performances, which consist of "The Ring," "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger." The "Parsifal" performances take place on July 23 and Aug. 1, 4, 7, 8, 11 and 20.

The conductors will be Hans Richter, Karl Muck, Michael Balling and Siegfried Wagner, whilst the latter will also be responsible for the entire mounting and arrangements. Professor Ruedel, director of the Berlin Royal opera chorus, has been engaged for the Bayreuth chorus management.

Among the artists are Frau Schumann-Heink, Frau Ottilie Metzger, Lilly Haffgren-Waag, Ellen Gulbrandsen, van Dyck, Kirchhof, Knepper, von Bary, Sommer, Breuer, Hensel, von Szekelyhidy, and Gisela Staudigl, who is very popular in Berlin and has played "Fricka" many times here.

HERE AND THERE

Nance O'Neill's appearance in "The Fires of St. John" with the Lindsay Morrison stock company at the Majestic theater is now set for next Monday matinee.

This is the final week of Alice Lloyd at the Tremont in "Little Miss Fix-it." "Plain Brown," a new comedy by Cosmo Hamilton, is announced for New York production in September.

Eugene Walter is the author of two new plays announced for autumn production, "Fine Feathers" and "A Plain Woman."

Miss Irene Vanbrugh, a popular English leading woman, may star in America in 1913-14.

Rida Johnson Young's "The Lottery Man" is being played in several German cities.

"Truxton King" has been dramatized for full production.

"No Extradition," a drama by O. Henry, was produced in San Francisco recently with Richard Bennett in the leading role.

The Shuberts announce as New York opening attractions next season the following: "The Merry Countess," musical comedy, Aug. 5, Broadway theater; "Ready Money," farce, Aug. 15, Maxine Elliott theater; "Master of the House," comedy, Aug. 22, Thirty-ninth street theater; "The New Do Well," Sept. 2, Lyric theater; Hippodrome new show, Sept. 21; "Bunty Pulls the Strings" is expected to remain at the Comedy theater part of next season.

Bessie Abbott is to head the fine cast of "Robin Hood" when it is presented again at Knickerbocker theater, Aug. 12. Later the organization will tour the larger cities.

Aug. 5, 6 and 7 the Coburn Players perform at Harvard.

Aug. 16, May Robson is announced to appear in a new comedy at the Park. Sept. 2, Rose Stahl comes to the Park in "Maggie Pepper," "The Quaker Girl" opens at the Colonial, and William T. Hodge appears at the Plymouth in "The Man From Home."

The manager of the proposed Cort theater, Park square, hopes to have his playhouse built and opened this fall with Sousa's opera, "The Glass Blowers."

"Romance," by Edward Sheldon, is now announced for production at Winthrop Ames' Little Theater, New York.

MELROSE

The park commission has secured an additional appropriation of \$2000 for completing the work of laying out and grading Ell pond park, having expended \$12,000 already this year in the work, which is now nearing completion. The additional money will be used in laying out a baseball field on the north side of the Lynn falls boulevard and in completing the work on the opposite side of the boulevard to Ell pond.

The annual outing of the city officials will be held July 15, when a fishing trip will be taken off the North shore. The following Wednesday the annual outing of the fire department to Nahant will be held.

No band concerts will be given by the metropolitan park commission in Melrose until after the close of the beach season, and petitions are being circulated for funds for concerts at the Ell pond promenade.

BRIDGEWATER

Many citizens who at one time attended the Pratt free school at Titicut held a reunion yesterday afternoon and evening. There was music and speaking and lunch was served at 5 o'clock. The affair was in charge of former Senator R. M. Keith, P. W. Keith, N. W. Pratt and A. G. Pratt. The trustees are Augustus Pratt, David G. Pratt and Herbert A. Pratt.

W. P. Hutchinson, deputy great sachem of Nippenicket tribe, I. O. R. M., and suite will "raise" the chiefs of Accomack tribe of Plymouth this evening.

Hose 2 company has chosen Thomas O'Brien first lieutenant to succeed Lieut. Warren Randall, who has gone to Vermont. William Bartlett was appointed second lieutenant.

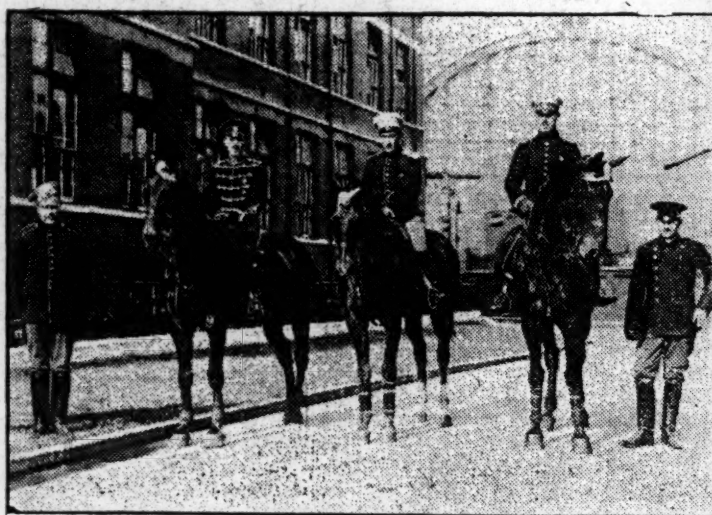
ROCKLAND

Registration at the summer school, which opened Monday, is now 140. Superintendent W. L. Coggins is much pleased at the attendance and the interest manifested.

An effort is being made to have open-air band concerts during the next few weeks.

The W. T. C. U. has discontinued its meetings until September.

RUSSIA LEADS ALL NATIONS IN CONTEST FOR THE GOLD CUP



The Russian team at the International Horse Show which won the King Edward VII. trophy for jumping

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the numerous and interesting items of which the program of the international horse show consists is the jumping for the gold cup, presented by King Edward VII. The competition for this trophy was made the occasion of a visit to the show by the King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary.

The attendance was, as usual, large,

and included on this occasion a number of ambassadors and ministers representing their various countries in London. After a number of most interesting exhibitions, the contest in the second round lay between Russia and France, the former being ultimately adjudged the winners.

The Russian officers were duly presented with the blue ribbons denoting victory, and were conducted by Lord Londsdale to the front of the royal box, where they were presented to the King.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

Brookline is to have an increase in the tax rate. The rate was \$12.20 a thousand last year. It is expected to reach \$13 a thousand this year. The total valuation of the town is about \$112,000,000, and the taxes to be collected as a result of this year's levy will approximate \$1,500,000. The taxpayer contributing the largest amount is Quincy A. Shaw, for the Shaw estate, the valuation being \$2,220,300.

The band concert season was inaugurated on the Cypress-street playground last evening with over 1200 attending. Concerts will be given on successive Wednesday evenings during the remainder of this month and in August. The town appropriated \$500 for the concerts, and the balance necessary to procure them was raised by popular subscription under the direction of the music committee of the Brookline Education Society.

The tree-planting department has made several complaints against contractors and their employees for injuring roadside trees. Yesterday the F. A. Snow Company was fined \$25 on a charge of injuring a tree.

The Brookline Progressive Club has formally organized, and is conducting a lively campaign for members. The organization has issued large placards setting forth its object, which have been distributed among various business houses of the town.

LINGTON

Yesterday was spent by the laborers at work on the Hayes memorial fountain at the head of the memorial in getting the stone work in place to receive the large boulder upon which the statue of Capt. John Parker is to stand. Edward Wood, chairman of the committee on the fountain, superintended the work.

The first of the midsummer meetings of the Lexington grange was held last evening in Historic hall. A surprise program was given by George S. Teague, Ernest K. Ballard, Albert A. Carson, J. Henry R. Comley, Robert H. White, Mrs. Byron C. Earle, Mrs. William H. Whitaker and Miss Miriam Wellington. Aug. 14, William P. Martin of Lexington will give an address on "The Milk Problem."

CONCORD

William Varley has been elected captain of the Concord high school baseball nine, and James Hayes manager.

Adelbert Messer of Concord Junction has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Middlesex Republican Club.

The interior of the central fire station is being repaired.

The Rev. L. B. MacDonald will preach at the First Parish meeting house during July.

NEWTON

At the meeting of the Newton Police Benefit Association yesterday, John Shaughnessy was elected treasurer to succeed Arthur S. Kimball, who was recently appointed to the state police.

Mayor Charles E. Hatfield started on his annual vacation yesterday with his family to his summer home, Center Harbor, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

WEYMOUTH

Miss Margaret South, Boston University '12, has been appointed a teacher in the high school at Rockland.

The Sunday schools of the First Universalist and Baptist churches of this town and the Union Congregational of Braintree will hold a union picnic at Houghtons pond, Randolph, Wednesday.

MALDEN

A tract of land at the junction of Malden and Pearl streets is to be purchased and made into a playground for the children by the park department.

The city reports have been received by the city clerk, and are being distributed.

WATERTOWN

Isaac B. Patten Relief Corps, 59, held its annual picnic yesterday at Salem Willows.

The fire bell which was formerly on hose 2 house has been removed to the new fire station in East Watertown.

During the remainder of the months of July and August, the library will close at 8 o'clock p. m.

The bell on the town clock on the First Parish church has been out of order during the past few days, although the clock shows the time. Gilbert Nichols of the fire department, who has charge of the clock, is on his vacation.

MEDFORD

Word has been received from the Rev. I. P. Coddington that in all probability he will resume the pastorate of the Hillside Universalist church the first Sunday in September. Services meanwhile are to be omitted.

Two large motor boats are being built for Medford people at the Toppaw works. William Farr of Emery street will have one capable of carrying 30 passengers and Frederick W. Ford, Jr., of Capen street one with a capacity of 25 people. Both boats are to be launched next week.

QUINCY

Golden Rule circle of the United Presbyterian church enjoyed a trolley ride to Nantasket beach Wednesday evening.

Assistant Clerk James McDonald of the district court is on vacation.

The Quincy board of trade will have a Quincy day on July 24, when a visit will be made to principal parts of the city.

The Quincy Yacht Club is to hold a party at its clubhouse at Hough Neck this evening.

WINCHESTER

Graduates of the high school class of 1908 are planning to hold a reunion next week.

Grand Warden J. L. Christie and suite made an official visitation to Winchester lodge, N. E. O. P., last evening.

Alterations are being made by the town engineering department on the Lake street bridge which will better accommodate travel.

EVERETT

The board of aldermen and common council have arranged for a joint session to be held Sept. 9 for considering sewer extension. It is planned to construct sewers in the Revere beach parkway, Everett avenue and Goodwin place.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company is planning to relocate all its tracks in the Glendale square section during the next three or four weeks.

ABINGTON

L. W. T. David of the theological school of Bryn Athyn is to supply the pulpit of the New church during a three months' absence of the Rev. T. S. Harris.

Extensive repairs are being made upon the North Congregational church. They will be completed by Sept. 1.

HANOVER

A lawn party was held last evening at the home of Bernard Damon, Center Hanover, under the auspices of the Congregational Society. There were vocal women's quartet selections by an orchestra and solos by local talent.

PEMBROKE

The meeting of the alumni of the high school will take place during celebration week, on Aug. 9.

Saturday, Aug. 13, the grange will hold its annual field day at Mayflower grove.

RANDOLPH

Blue Hill lodge, K. of P., will hold a picnic at Glen Echo park, Stoughton, on Saturday. Delegations from all lodges in southeastern Massachusetts are expected.

KARACHI TO TEHRAN DIRECT ROUTE URGED FOR LINE IN PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India.—The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have addressed an important communication to the foreign department of the government of India with regard to the route through southern Persia of the proposed trans-Persian railway line.

The committee believe that it would be to the best interests of both India and Great Britain if the line were carried through Karachi to Teheran by the shortest and most direct route possible. Such a route, they point out, would not only pass through the most populous towns and wealthy portions of southern Baluchistan and Persia, namely, through Panjgur, Bam, Kerman, Yazd, and probably Isfahan, but by reducing the length of the line, the cost of transport, and the time occupied in transit, it would encourage to the utmost that through traffic upon which the success of the line will largely depend.

If, for political reasons, it should be deemed necessary to carry a portion of the southern section of the line along the coast of Baluchistan they urge that the coast section be made of as short a length as possible, and that the line should be carried inland before it passes out of British territory.

The chamber go on to express their opposition to the proposal to carry the line along the coast from Karachi as far as Bunder Abbas. Indeed, they can see no reason whatever for going to the expense of serving Bunder Abbas at all by a railway, especially in view of the absence of natural resources at Bunder Abbas as a port.

The chamber concluded by urging on the government the desirability of an early construction of the trans-Persian line as the most practical, the least expensive, and the most certain way of solving the problem of establishing peace, security and better government in southern Persia.

Railway and irrigation works, they point out, have had a marked effect in quieting and reforming the most turbulent tribes on certain parts of the northwestern frontier of India, and they express their belief that similar results would probably follow the construction of a great trunk line of railway through southern Persia. Not only would the expenditure of money in Persia have a settling effect on the nomads and turbulent tribes who now derive a livelihood from extortion and robbery, but the creation of a line of railway would give the Persian authorities a means of easy and rapid communication and transport which would render vast assistance to them in the suppression of disorder.

NEW MOTOR SHIP FIONA IS BOUGHT BY GERMAN LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—It had been understood that the new Danish motor vessel Fiona was about to leave for her maiden voyage to east Asia, when it was announced that her owners, the Danish East Asiatic Company, had sold her to Herr Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American line. The deal is said to have been concluded owing to the feeling that the fact of the first German-owned motor ship having been built in Denmark would be of considerable assistance to the Danish shipbuilding and motor manufacturing industry.

On the arrival of the vessel at Kiel she was visited by many shipbuilding experts, including Lord Pirrie, chairman of the famous Belfast firm of Harland & Wolff, and Sir William White, the well-known naval architect, and it was only after she had gone through a satisfactory trial trip that the purchase was announced.

BATES ASSOCIATION TO MEET BRAINTREE, MASS.—THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE BATES ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WHITMAN AUG. 2.

EXETER NEGRO STUDENT STARTS ON LONG WALK TO MONTREAL, QUEBEC

EXETER, N. H.—Charles Henry Foster, the negro boy who walked from Chicago to Exeter to enter the Phillips Exeter Academy, after remaining here since June 20, making arrangements to enter the school, left Wednesday to walk from left to Montreal, where he intends to work this summer as porter on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and thus save money for expenses.

Foster hauls a four-wheeled cart with him which contains his clothes and books. He reads and studies by the wayside and thus is preparing himself for the entrance examinations which will take place in the autumn.

He is a native of Texas and went to Chicago when a small boy, where he has seen the necessity of an education, and is working hard to go through Exeter and prepare for Harvard. A large crowd saw the departure.

A. SHUMAN & CO.

We are closing out this week all suits left from our

Great Outing Suit Sale

and our patrons will still find a very satisfactory selection. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a cool, comfortable outing suit for this torrid weather.

SALE PRICES:

\$8—\$10

Our \$6.00 suits are practically all sold—a few broken sizes remain.

Every garment bears our etiquette

A. Shuman & Co. Boston Shuman Corner

BAND CONCERTS ANNOUNCED FOR POINTS IN CITY

Municipal band concerts will be given in various parts of the city tonight, tomorrow evening and Saturday afternoon, with D. G. Cericola as leader. Tonight's concert at 8 o'clock will be held at Ashley avenue and Breed street, East Boston; tomorrow evening's at Hobson square, Lauriat and Milton avenues, Dorchester, and Saturday afternoon's at 3:30 p. m. at Abbotswood, Franklin park.

The program for tonight follows: March, "Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa; overture, "Oberon," Weber; selections from "The Pink Lady," Caryl; waltz, "Toujours Fidele," Waldteufel; popular selections: a, "I'm Dreaming of the Girl," Greene; b, "Moonlight Bay," Wernich; descriptive number, "Home Sweet Home, the World Over," Lampe; Spanish Serenade, "La Paloma," Yradier; selections from "The Chocolate Soldier," Strauss; march, "Good Fellowship," Daly; "Star Spangled Banner."

Tomorrow night's program includes: March, "Under One Flag," Blon; overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; waltz, "Italian Nights," Tobani; humorous on "O, You Beautiful Doll," Lampe; international fantasia, "Hands Across the Sea," Tobani; intermezzo, "Naila," Delibes; selection from "The Dollar Princess," Fall; march, "Boston Commandery," Carter; "Star Spangled Banner." The program for Saturday afternoon includes the following: "Swedish Coronation March," Svendsen; overture, "Jolly Robbers," Suppe; selection from "The Pink Lady," Caryl; solo for cornet, selected, Mr. Partridge; waltz, "Morning Journals," Strauss; selections, Lampe; overture, "Maximilian Robespierre," Litolf.

ONE-HOUR STRIKE BRINGS RESULTS

WEBSTER, Mass.—One of the shortest strikes on record in this city, lasting only an hour, has resulted in considerable benefit to those who took part in it.

The action, which took place at the Chase mills of the American Woolen Company, brought about an increase in pay of from 40 to 80 cents a week to employees of the spinning, carding and part of the finishing room. The raise amounts to about 10 cents a day to the employees of three rooms, and affects about 500 persons.

SIR EDWARD GREY EXPLAINS NEW YORK.—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun says that in reply to questions in the House of Commons regarding the recent withdrawal of warships from the Malta base, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, said that at present he had "no hesitation in saying that there was a sufficient force in the Mediterranean to keep order and that we could at short notice put a sufficient number of ships there to meet any emergency that was likely to occur. We are not incurring any peril at present, but we ought to keep a sufficient force available in the Mediterranean to meet the naval powers."

BROOKLINE AUDITORS FAIL TO ACT Auditors of the town of Brookline decided on no plan of action at their meeting last evening when the question of the town treasurer's alleged improper method of dealing with the finances came up for consideration.

MORE STREET NAME CHANGES ARE DESIRED

Roxbury Historical Society, through the efforts of which city squares have been renamed for men prominent in the history of Massachusetts, now asks that the junction of Eustis and Mall streets be named Governor Eustis square, and the junction of Ruggles, Hampshire and Cabot streets, Seaver square. This petition is before the city council, and a hearing will be given soon by the committee on public lands.

Following are given the changes the society has already obtained:

Junction of Dudley, Roxbury and Center streets, formerly known as Eliot square, changed to John Eliot square; junction of Dudley and Washington streets and Guild row, formerly known as Dudley square, changed to Governor Dudley square; junction of Dudley and Warren streets, formerly known as Governor Dudley square, changed to Commodore Winslow square; park at the junction of Highland street, Highland avenue and Linwood street, formerly known as Lewis park, changed to Alvah Kittredge park; park bounded by Walnut avenue, Townsend, Munroe and Harold streets, named Horatio Harris park; intersection of Tremont street and Columbus avenue, popularly known as Roxbury crossing, named William Pynchon square.

LEXINGTON PLANS FOR CELEBRATION

LEXINGTON, Mass.—When the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town is celebrated in the spring of 1913 the Lexington Minute Men under the command of Maj. Alfred Pierce and Adj. George F. Reed, will have an important part.

Moderator Edwin A. Bayley has been authorized to name a committee of 21 citizens to have entire charge of the day. The celebration will include parades, band concerts, athletic games and sports, and exercises on the common.

VACATION SCHOOLS COST CENT A DAY

Winchester's vacation schools have opened and the plan this year of charging each pupil a penny a day is proving a success. This is the first time that any charge has been made and the attendance is larger than in former schools. The money will be used for defraying the cost of the schools as well as buying supplies for the children. The pennies are deposited in a box in the class rooms at the beginning of the school session each day.

AMUSEMENTS

Follow The BLUE FLAG To NORUMBEGA

PROVINCETOWN

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NEW YORK VIEW OF FASHIONS

Linen and other attractive summer suits

FOR warm weather nothing takes the place of linen, which looks cooler and fresher than even the lightest of pongee silks, and the linen gown built of the rougher crash weaves has a way of standing wear that the smooth-faced weaves entirely lack, which is probably why the latter are being sold on bargain counters at the price of cottons. Suits of summer fabrics made up with some of the numerous fanciful coats that are here in endless variety of detail, are worn with false fronts or sleeveless gumpes and are the coolest possible get-ups for runs to town by train or motor and for such use conservative women prefer rather dark colors. Old blues, tans, grays and browns, but for more dressy turn-outs, white and the more delicate shades are selected. A very coarse linen in a grenadine mesh with borders of drawn work is smartly made up into both dresses and suits and the coarse macramé laces that are so popular make excellent trimmings on either silk or linen frocks. In fact this lace trims every fabric fashionable just now, writes Fannie Field in her New York fashion letter.

On the porch of the club the other day, a notably pretty suit was worn by a tall, graceful young woman. Of warm yellow pongee, with a design of matching embroidery wrought on the front panel of the overskirt, and the peplum coat cut with sleeve and body in one, the lines were very simple and stylish. A wide cape collar finishing in revers that crossed a little at the belt line, and sleeves were gathered into the bracelet hand that is one of the new touches. Below the bracelet the sleeve finished in an old-time graduated flounce perhaps five inches at the back of the arm and not more than an inch in front. Collar, sleeve flounce and the peplum cut away in front, were all edged with bound scallops. A crushed belt of black velvet, with a big pink satin rose tucked in front, an adjustable gump of ecru lace much lighter than the dress, and a picture hat of black Milan faced with satin and dressed with black plumes completed the costume.

One of the prettiest evening dresses worn was of black and white lace, and flowered chiffon made up over a scant blue satin slip. There was just enough chiffon to hold the lace which was the feature of the dress. Up the front there were alternate flounces of the black and white lace, sewed to the satin slip, and so nearly plain that the pattern showed perfectly. The back was formed of a gathered panel of the chiffon having a wide band of white lace through the

center, and strips of black lace at either side, perhaps two inches from the edge of the chiffon hem. Just at the foot of the skirt, where the train began, was a huge butterfly bow of blue satin, centered with a buckle of rhinestones. A wide fitted girdle of the same satin bound the high waist line, and the low cut neck was outlined by wide fichus of white lace. The left one finished at the bottom with black lace, the right with a hem of the chiffon.

The accompanying design is by the McCall Company, New York, designers and makers of patterns.



NEW MODES IN BATHING SUITS

Mohair an almost ideal material

IT is many a season since there has been such variety and such fantasy as one finds this summer in bathing costumes. On the continent of Europe the striking and often thoroughly impractical bathing costume, often feathered, is to be seen season after season, and certain American sea-side resorts are likely to furnish a few oddities in the bathing costume line each summer, but on the whole the bathing costume of the modish American woman has developed into a very practical and quietly attractive affair.

The old time flannel suit long ago gave way to serge and mohair, and waterproof silks have now to a great extent superseded these, though mohair remains the choice of the crowd because it is less expensive than good silk, wears better and looks exceedingly well. It is indeed an almost ideal material for the purpose, shedding water admirably and clinging little when wet, but of course the best of the silks have a handsomer finish and offer a wider range of colorings.

There is a silk cravenette which figures rather prominently among this year's bathing suits and is made in delightfully plain and shot colorings, but as to its wearing qualities there is less said.

There are changeable color effects in the silk cravenette and even in the wash satins; and in this last mentioned type of silk, which is probably the most thoroughly satisfactory of the bathing suit silks, some beautiful plaids are offered, the deep blue and green plaids which are rich and becoming without being conspicuous. Made very plainly but smartly these plaids afford a pleasant change from the plain colors and are eminently becoming to the woman of slender figure, says the New York Sun.

The plaid may be lightly trimmed in plain color or may be relieved only by a plain white collar, which is likely to be made of white taffeta, but may be in one of the varieties of eponge or terry.

Soutache embroidery more or less elaborate trims many of the more expensive models, but such embroidery, even when carefully done by hand, is likely to pucker with wetting, and it is hard to press effectively a suit elaborately trimmed in such embroidery. A line of soutache bordering scalloped edges, is more practical and is frequently seen on the silk suits.

Scalloped borders simply bound or stitched appear upon some pretty taffeta

models otherwise quite severe. A suit on this order in changeable taffeta had its scalloped collar turned down upon a straight edge under collar of white.

A full length front panel of black and white half inch stripe taffeta, the stripes running horizontally, was let into a suit of black taffeta. Little black buttons were set closely down the front of this panel and a cravat of vivid blue was knotted under a striped collar.

QUESTIONS QUITE PRACTICAL

Outline for woman's club study

TAKING its own state as a subject, the woman's club is given the following outline for club study by Miss Helen N. Winslow in the Delineator.

1. What was your first permanent settlement? What is its rank among cities or towns today? Who were your first settlers?

Where were the stars and stripes first unfurled? Give experiences of first settlers.

Where was your first printing press and your first newspaper located? Leading newspapers and magazines of today, if any.

When was the state admitted to the Union? Where was the first capital, and why selected? Where is it today, and how does it rank with other cities?

2. What state institution was your first? How many counties have you, and what are their names? How do they rank in population?

What are your important lakes and rivers?

How does your state rank in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, small farming or fruit raising? Have you important mines, quarries or other natural resources?

3. Who was your first Governor? Has the state ever given a President or Vice-President to the nation?

From what part of the Union or of the old world did your pioneers come and what were their leading characteristics?

Where was your first railroad, steamship line or canal? What was the effect on the people of that time?

4. What does your state do for its schools? How do your schools rank with those of other states? How many, and what school systems prevail in your state?

Where was your first public library? How many libraries has the state? Define the difference between the terms "state" and "commonwealth." What states use the latter title?

5. How many and what educational institutions are controlled and supported

TRIED RECIPES

FRUIT PANCAKES

THESE make an agreeable change, and bananas, bottled gooseberries, or cherries are delicious this way. The bananas must be peeled and cut into thin slices, the gooseberries must be passed through a hair sieve, being strained away from the juice. The cherries must also be strained from their juice and their stones removed, and the cherries cut into small pieces. Make a strong syrup with half a teaspoonful of the cherry juice and loaf sugar. Heat all the fruit in it mixing together, or warm and use each kind of fruit separately. Make the pancakes rather thicker than ordinary pancakes, and when cooked place a portion of the fruit mixture in each, folding it over and sprinkling castor sugar over. Do not pile the pancakes one on top of the other, but arrange them in a line or a ring on a very hot dish, with a d'oyley under them.—Victoria Colonist.

CORN STARCH PUDDING WITH FIGS. Put one quart of milk on to boil in a double boiler, mix two rounded table-spoons of cornstarch, one-half cup of sugar and one-half teaspoon of salt and moisten it with a little cold milk. Stir it into the boiling milk and let it cook ten minutes, stirring often. Beat the yolks of four eggs until light colored and thick, and stir them into the boiling starch. As soon as well mixed remove from the fire, as the egg must be only slightly cooked. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Into a pudding dish turn about one-third of the cooked mixture, then put in a layer of steamed figs cut in small pieces, then another layer of the pudding and figs, and cover with the pudding. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, then beat in four rounded table-spoons of powdered sugar and two teaspoons of lemon juice. Pile it lightly over the surface of the pudding and color it a delicate brown in the oven. Let it become very cold before serving. Use the whole figs, which come in bags, and wash them in lukewarm water and steam them in a little water or steam them until tender.

LAMB WIGGLE

One cup cold chopped lamb, 1 cup peas, white sauce. Take odd bits of cold roast lamb and run them through the meat chopper, or cut into small pieces. Mix with about an equal amount of peas. When the white sauce is done, stir the mixture into it, add a speck of cayenne, cook for a minute and serve hot on toast.

POTATOES BAKED IN CREAM. Six raw potatoes, 1/2 teaspoon salt, dash of cayenne, 1 cup cream, crumbs, 1 tablespoon butter, grated cheese. Peel the potatoes and cut into thin slices. Place in a buttered baking dish, season, and pour in the cream. Cover with crumbs, dot with butter cut into bits, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake about 45 minutes.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

CREPE DRAPERIES

The young daughter's room may be made very dainty nowadays at a very small cost. Among the new draperies being shown are those of new cotton crepe. The goods can be laundered frequently and need not be ironed; the draperies can always be kept fresh and clean, says the Pittsburgh Sun. The crepe is manufactured in lovely designs and in almost any color.

PANIER IS MUCH MODIFIED

On some figures the real outline is still apparent

PANIERERS, indeed all drapery arrangements, demand much of the maker and the wearer. A slight difference in the posing of a fold may make a great difference in the becomingness of the frock, and only the genuine artist is unerring in his sense of drapery possibilities. For the average maker or customer patient experiment is the only road to success with the draped skirt, and even with patient experiment the success will be elusive unless there is recognition of the desirable when it is attained.

The panier has been made to serve as name for a host of drapery movements that have little in common with the original panier, and there is a prevailing impression that the lower on the skirt this drapery movement is introduced the less does it detract from the slenderness of the silhouette. With some figures this is true, but oddly enough it is often the shorter and more bouffant panier-drapery that gives the impression of slenderness, provided the wearer's figure does approximate slenderness. The underskirt or main body of the skirt is clinging, narrow, limp, and the short paniers are so evidently extraneous, stuff put on without regard for figure lines, that they do not distract the eye from the real outlines.

Even where flounces are much in evidence the makers often rely upon this same theory, and instead of carrying the flounces all the way round the skirt allow the unbroken line of the clinging skirt foundation to appear in front or at the sides. The eye of the observer constructs the figure from this indication, and the full folds of the flounces seem obviously added.

Occasionally among the latest French

models one sees odd illustrations of such treatment, things quaint in themselves but exacting much of the wearer. For example, there was a frock in white charmeuse—frocks of white charmeuse are as the sands of the sea in number and usually charming, even in their more eccentric phases. The front of the skirt was plain and clinging. The back breadth was plain and unbroken in line, but full. On each side four rather deep flounces of very fine soft lace were set on overlapping each other, the uppermost flounce starting under the girdle, the lowest one ending just above the knee. Below the flounces the skirt sides were straight, the lower part of the skirt being as narrow as that of the ordinary frock of last winter. There were long sleeves with lace frills, a lace frill collar and on the front of the bodice a simple embroidery motif in clear green.

Curious of course, but really attractive, the soft lace flounces giving much the same lines as subdued side paniers.

Frequently paniers and bodice in panier models are in material different from that of the narrow skirt, and sometimes paniers and train are of one material over a contrasting underskirt. In such a case the paniers may disappear under a train that is merely a full breadth or wide box plait quite separate from the skirt or may merely melt in jabbing folds into a flouncing train, or may be knotted in a graceful way low on the train, says the New York Times.

Low panier and other draperies above sun plaited flounce of some soft, sheer materials such as tulle or lace or marquisette are often seen, the flounce falling so straight and soft that it gives the skirt bottom no more appearance of width than attaches to a plain skirt.

PETTICOAT GIVEN LESS WIDTH

Improved adjustable waist band

THERE is a petticoat with an adjustable waist band arranged by means of small glove clamps, say five or six in number, placed at regular intervals, and the petticoat can be let out or taken in at pleasure, says an exchange. The width of the hem of the new petticoats is considerably decreased. Muslin petticoats which must be worn with wash suits and skirts, have had a yard taken off the width and the trimming reduced to the minimum. Instead of ruffles, which were persistently applied and which broke the straight line of the outer skirt and ruffled it out at the hem, there is now flat trimming made of tucking or heading, or lace, or embroidery.

It is inserted about two inches from the hem, and merely adds an ornate touch, instead of destroying the line. In the expensive petticoats this band is four inches deep, made of cluny or fluted lace, which has taken the place of Valenciennes this year, and is run through with three bands of ribbon which are finished in flat pump bows at the sides.

Wash silk petticoats and thin tulle ones are brought out by the hundreds to wear under skirts that are too thin for sheer muslin. These are also preferred by a large number of women for everyday wear, as they are now so short and so scanty that they do not soil easily.

They have accordion plaiting at the edge if the material is quite soft; if it is of taffeta, there is merely a three-inch hem edged with a flat piece of ungathered lace. Even this is omitted on some skirts and the hem is covered with a flat band of sheer eyelet embroidery which adorns the hem at the side and is basted up on the inner side.

The advantages of this are obvious.

It can be ripped off, washed and replaced, thereby saving the cleaning of the entire petticoat.

With the improvement in petticoats there is also come about a decided improvement in combinations, although not as much as women hoped who knew about the convenient and attractive little bloomer suits that Paris sent over in the spring and which are being made at home.

The shops say that they tried out these garments, but they were not successful, but the kind that they tried out was not the Paris affair, which was made up of corset cover and bloomers put together at the waist with heading and ribbon.

The shape that the shops made was a princess affair, tight fitting from bust to end of hips, then divided into rather large bloomers, which were not gathered in, but slightly held in to a band of lace.

It is no wonder that this did not succeed, for very few women bother with anything made on the princess pattern now unless they are extra stout. It was necessary to do something to the combination which women now wear over the corset in excess of every other garment, for the circular lower part would not fit under any narrow skirt, and it worked up until it became a mass of material over the hips, which was even worse than a drawing string around the waist.

About a yard or so has been taken off this and the trimming consists of the now fashionable flat band of lace run through with ribbon or an ungathered edge of lace. The idea which is not strongly followed out in the ready-to-wear garments, but which the woman who sews at home must observe is to keep the lines straight down the sides.

TOILETS OF SATIN AND VELVET

White and black still to be seen

AMONG the noticeably pretty gowns at a recent Paris outdoor event was one of chalk-white agaric, striped with lines of king's blue, and satin of the same shade faced the wide revers of the coat and its high Marceau collar, writes a New York World correspondent. The narrow skirt opened on each side over a panel made of the same with the stripes running across.

Several little tailored costumes, composed entirely of white satin, were worn, trimmed only with white satin-covered or pearl buttons.

That white and black is by no means de-throned was shown in several toilets of white satin combined in quite a new fashion with black velvet. In one case a short, scant underskirt of black velvet was overhung with a long tunic of white net heavily embroidered with coarse white floss. It was belted with black velvet, tied in a big butterfly bow at the back, loops and pointed ends flaring stiffly. The corsage was cut low over a chemise of black mousseline de soie, and black velvet hemmed its short open sleeves. A striking costume of black silk had a straight-hung skirt, gathered slightly at the waist, which opened narrowly in front over a white satin under-dress. The edges were trimmed with little silk puffs. On the corsage a line of white showed from belt to throat, spreading into a small flat collar of ruffled tulle, and there were puffed undersleeves of white tulle. Across the back, above little scalloped basques, trimmed to match the edges of the skirt, stretched a wide wrinkling belt; it ended at each

side of the white front under flat jet buttons.

A long garment of black satin, bought at a big department store, though of extreme grace of design, showed its democratic origin in its lining of beautiful vivid blue, which turned over into smartly shaped revers and deep cuffs on the wide sleeves; a coat which was really beautiful in itself was obviously turned out by the dozen. To give it a touch of individuality, rescuing it from banality, its owner, searching the bargain counter, discovered a strip of gray net enriched with heavy raised embroidery. This she used to cover the curved blue collar and cuffs, applying it so cleverly to the satin that it appeared to be embroidered on itself. The entire blue lining was covered with gray mousseline de soie. Two or three rosettes of black satin ribbon, picked by a large flat jet button, placed knowingly in effective places, gave the finishing touches to this garment.

Knitted garments for the seashore and for the country are presented in an infinite variety of shapes and color. A whole costume consisting of scant skirt, closed at one side at the back or front with great woolen buttons and cord loops, and coats belted, or loose, are trimmed with collars and peters knitted in another color or faced with toile de Jouey. A long garment of firmly knitted wool in a design that forms a stripe is trimmed with soft suede in belt and cuffs.

Though many all-white costumes are worn, one seldom sees an all-black one.

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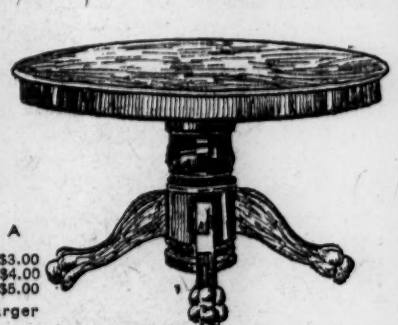
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TO TRIM PARASOL

A plain pongee or silk parasol may be given a very chic look by applying a silk fringe to the edge. The fringe may either be the same shade as the parasol or in a lighter or darker tone, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Any one with even a slight knowledge of macramé could easily and quickly make a knotted fringe that would be very lovely and an exquisite parasol could thus be had with very little expenditure.

The very simple knots should be used for a fringe of this kind, and the result will be much more pleasing than if an intricate pattern were carried out.

KNEELING MAT

Equally useful in the house or garden is a kneeling mat of rushes. It is lightly made, and can be carried by a handle of twisted rush inconspicuously and conveniently placed, says the Hartford Courant. Around the front and sides of the mat is an upright portion; about four inches high, which protects the front of the skirt and knees from the splashing of mud and water.

In some way or other color is cunningly introduced; perhaps coarse colored embroidery is laid under the transparency of the corsage, or a panel of it is half hidden under the drapery of the skirt, disclosing itself more fully in movement. These glints of color are altogether charming.

FASHION BITS

One of the fads in trimming summer dresses is the use of shadow laces on the little colored wash frocks, and outlining the designs in the lace with silk the color of the frock.

New hosiery comes in the prettiest of pastel shades and the fastidious woman finds no difficulty in matching even the most unusual shade of her frock.

Tiny ruffles of valenciennes lace on either side of insertion trim some of the prettiest lingerie-frocks. This is an effective, fluffy and at the same time sensible trimming, as the little ruffles launder well.

Cotton fringes (that look about like that on a fringed doily) are used on the heavy materials. This washes well, needing only to be combed out carefully after the washing.—Baltimore Sun.

WASHABLE BELTS

Washable belts are delightfully practical notions, says the New York Times. They come in white pique of broad line, matching the newest skirts, and in colored linen of many tints. The white belts have a small pocket or sidebag, very useful for change and a little pocket handkerchief. The belts are narrow in width, and their cost is 50 cents. The leather and silk belts are also much worn, and come in every shade and several widths.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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PRESIDENT ARAUJO'S protest, reported on this page, against the alleged move of the Guatemala railway, a United Fruit enterprise closely identified with the Guatemalan government, to force a railroad monopoly on little Salvador, comes at a time when the old bogey of Guatemalan imperialistic designs on the rest of Central America is resuscitated with some success. It also coincides with the publication of a book purporting to give the inside history or what not, of the regime of President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala, or at any rate to expose him still further if that were possible after all that has been said and written, whispered and decried, spread broadcast in pamphlets or communicated through diplomatic channels about "el tigre de Quezaltenango," as those who dare call him from his birthplace.

What with reports of heavy supplies of rifles, artillery and ammunition lately having been received by the Guatemalan government from the United States; concentration of Guatemalan troops on the border of El Salvador; the grapple between the United Fruit Company and the Atlantic Fruit Company in Costa Rica; the intense ferment caused in Nicaragua by the failure of the United States to come to its rescue in the desperate financial straits in which it finds itself in consequence, it alleges, of the famed dollar diplomacy; the critical electoral situation in Panama with its anti-American outbreak—all this gives back to Central American affairs that breezy, up-to-date interest which had departed from them with the ineffectual Jose Santos Zelaya.

However, El Salvador well deserves being reassured on the subject of its national autonomy, for it has excellent claims to the admiration of the western world. The smallest and most thickly settled entity on this side except Rhode Island, its stability, prosperity and progressiveness are frequently used as an argument against the strictures pronounced on the make-up of the American Indian stock, for of its 1,250,000 only an insignificant percentage can be classed as white. In that it is the antithesis of Costa Rica, a little larger, and equally successful in keeping the wolf and the revolution from the door. Well known for its great number of small holdings, so rare in Spanish America, it is just now in the public eye through the educational policy of its ultra-progressive and honorable chief executive, Dr. Araujo, who is multiplying primary school facilities, founding technical institutes, giving purses for foreign study, improving university conditions, without forgetting to teach the soldiers who defend the tight little republic.

RAILWAY OPPOSITION AROUSES SALVADOR

(Special to the Monitor)

SALVADOR, CITY, El Salvador, C. A.—A recent interview given to the press by President Araujo has caused a great deal of comment throughout Central America. The statements concerned the affairs of the Guatemala Railway Company and its contract with this government.

Two important points were made in the interview; the first had reference to the protection of the national interests which had been looked upon as jeopardized through the original draft of the contract made with the preceding administration. The amended contract calls for a kilometre subsidy of \$7000 Salvador currency, on the part of the government, payable upon completion of each kilometre. Under the former agreement of a general subsidy negotiable in foreign markets there was no such guarantee, a fact which in the opinion of the President was tantamount to placing the government at the mercy of the Guatemala Railway Company.

The second point concerned the question of the freedom of action on the part of this government as to the construction of railroad lines not parallel

to one to be built by the Guatemala Railway Company. In the interview this freedom of action is called "national autonomy," and to safeguard it against alleged aggressions by the Guatemala Railway Company the President says that he will invoke arbitration if necessary, as his government is determined not to accept the views of the company as to the construction of other railroad lines. The amended draft is pending before Congress and although the President would not pronounce himself as to the best action to be taken, his general tone appeared to leave little doubt that he was not favorable to the passage of the project.

Owing to the recent purchase of the Guatemalan railroads by the interests represented by Minor C. Keith of the United Fruit Company to add to his Guatemala railway, also called the Northern railway and of which the railroad now under construction from Zapala into Salvador is a part, the utterances of President Araujo are considered of great interest in Guatemala and also in Costa Rica, where the struggle between the United Fruit Company and the Atlantic Fruit Company is reported to have begun in earnest.

POSTALS WILL TRACE TRUANTS IN VENEZUELA

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—In order to enforce the law of compulsory attendance of the primary schools, President Gomez has decreed an issue of school postal cards to be delivered free throughout the republic and to be sent out by the teachers every Saturday to the parents or guardians of each pupil not having attended during the week.

The parents must return the postals to the teachers with full explanations, otherwise they will incur the punishment provided in the code of public instruction. In order to keep an accurate record of truants, the headmasters are required to hand the superintendent of public instruction in the district a list of all those who have failed to attend during 10 consecutive days. It is proposed to spend the fines imposed in premiums for the pupils making records of regular attendance.

MATARANI BAY TO HAVE NEW PORT

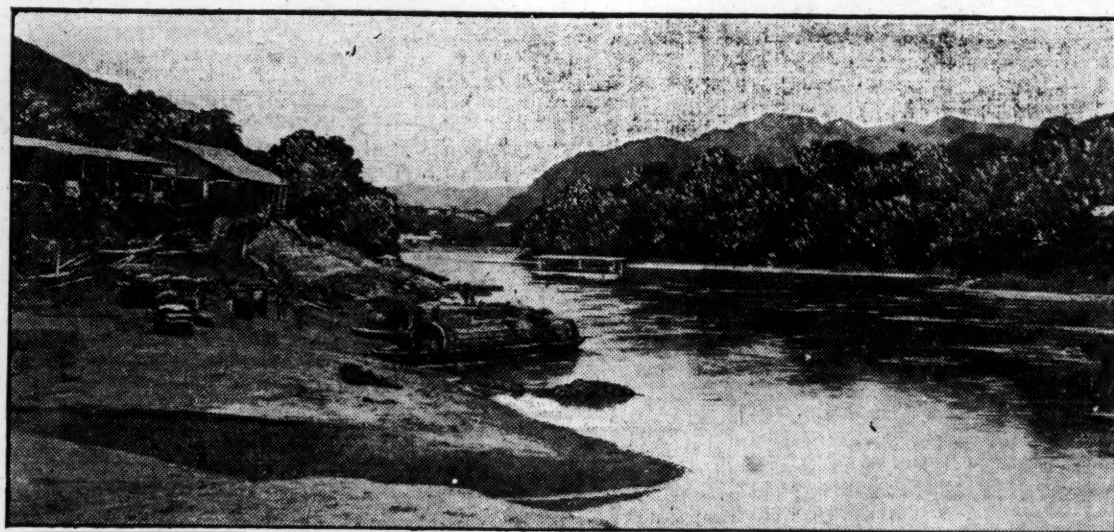
(Special to the Monitor)

MOLLENDU, Peru—The government has authorized the Peruvian Corporation, Ltd., to submit within three years definite plans and estimates for the construction of a new port in Matarani bay, to serve as a new Pacific terminus for the Southern railway from Mollendo to Arequipa and Puno or Lake Titicaca. Matarani bay is situated north of Ilay and will be connected by railroad with the latter and with Mollendo.

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DUCKS ROOST IN THE TREES ALONG MAGDALENA TO ESCAPE CROCODILES



Scene on the Magdalena river, the main route of travel in the republic of Colombia, showing some of the native boats at rest on the bank



Colombian cattle in midstream, representative of an industry which may lower the high cost of living

Traveler Describes Calamar, Terminus of Cartagena Railroad, in Account of Trip up Colombian River

FINE CATTLE REGION

Interesting facts relative to birds and animal life along the Magdalena river in Colombia, as well as descriptive references to towns along the way are recorded in the following continuation of the diary of a traveler on this South American waterway.

By FRANCIS E. YOUNG

OUR first morning view of the lower Magdalena was an early one, for we were awakened by a long blast of the whistle. We look ahead and behold a tropical sunrise, in all its gorgeousness. We note there is still dew upon the leaves, which reflecting the sun's rays, sparkle like diamonds and throw off iridescent colorings of wonderful brilliancy. We see streaks of light running through limbs and leaves and note many passing flocks of aquatic birds of the plover variety. We can hear monkeys chattering in a group of nearby trees, and as we peer over the side we notice two steel lighters loaded down with cattle.

A town looms on the right river bank, but we approach it slowly, for the river current retards us. It is Calamar, a terminus of the Cartagena railroad, and an important shipping point. Here we find no docking accommodations and must tie up to the river bank, which is steep and we find where we attempt to scale it that it is very slippery.

We find little to interest us. Here is a long warehouse well filled with diversified products. Several freight cars and two passenger coaches attached to a donkey engine stand on a narrow gauge track. The coach is filled with dark-skinned men and women, many of whom have an assortment of fruit, for refreshment en route, and all exhibit a holiday air.

We are to take on much freight and a few passengers here and as the captain allows us an hour ashore, we will visit the town which looms through the morning mist. Calamar is made up of a few warehouses, the usual cathedral and several hundred thatched roofed dwellings. The doors of the latter are wide open, presenting views of preparation for daily toil. The interiors are seemingly filled with small children anxiously

the road, and the completion of the line is expected in 1913.

SAN JOSE, C. R.—Prospects for the sale of foreign agricultural machinery are improving, owing to the activity of the minister of encouragement in touring the country and urging in speeches to the agricultural elements the adoption of modern machinery.

ORURO, Bolivia—Near Macha, a few miles off Chapallata on the line between here and Antofagasta, four exceptionally rich silver mines have been discovered.

MALDONADO, Uruguay—The construction of the new lighthouse at Punta Negra is progressing rapidly. The radius will be 10 miles.

awaiting their portion from steaming earthen pots.

We wander through the thoroughfares until a shrill whistle accelerates our return, but it is only the whistle of the departing train. On our return we must take this all rail trip to Cartagena, for once the summit is reached one sees far below, in the distance, a quaint old Spanish city and the Caribbean sea in the background, considered by many the most picturesque view in all of South America.

After leaving Calamar we pass extensive areas of open savannah. From the upper deck can be seen long estuaries leading into lagoons formed from previous overflows or steady river encroachments. There are many cavities and benches worn in the sand strata, some of which resemble stairs, and we see numerous crocodiles of extraordinary size, sleeping in the sun with wide opened jaws. Interesting stories are told of bird friends which enter fearlessly and search unmolested within these extended jaws for leeches and unswallowed fragments from past meals. But these birds are the only friends the crocodiles or cayman, as they are called in Colombia, have, for man or beast must be cautious when reconnoitering these rivers in the quiet of the evening. There are thousands of these lizard-like monsters, fully 15 feet long, in the waters of the Magdalena.

We pass many luxuriant grass-covered meadows. Much of this grass or "yerba" attains a height of five feet and here many sleek fat steers feed without effort. Perhaps here is a solution of the high cost of living, for while the native cattle are a little under size and must be fed up, once transportation is secured western packers will find here a factor to contend with. The most exacting Montana cowman would be satisfied with grazing conditions in Colombia, provided these cattle could be driven or cheaply shipped to market.

The many varieties of water fowl here seem to have developed a new characteristic, for on the Magdalena ducks roost at night in the trees and seldom, if ever, light in the river proper during the day. It is a common sight just before dusk to see innumerable flocks of ducks alighting in the higher cottonwood trees, seemingly preferring the chances of conflict with enemies in the air to meeting the voracious monsters below. There are also many tigers in Colombia, and as tigers, like cats, love to roam at night, they too, have occasion to cross and recross these streams. Crocodiles like tiger meat and listen attentively for the tiger family to approach, but tigers, like mankind, know the dangers and experience has taught them how to evade it. When a tiger really wants to cross he sits up on the bank and notifies all living things within a circle of two miles of his presence by making most pathetic childlike wails. The crocodiles approach from up stream and down stream, evidently anticipating the luxury of tiger tenderloin or juicy thighbone, but when strategic Mr. Tiger figures all are present, he silently sinks into the thicket, runs quickly down stream, gently slips into the water and safely reaches the opposite bank.

We continue to pass through low partially water-covered areas to and beyond the mouth of the Cauca, a branch of the Magdalena which trends to the westward, extending through the famous Cauca valley, which in Colombia is considered "the Garden of Eden." Near the mouth of the Cauca is a small pueblo or village, where we stop to take on a local passenger.

THEATERS URGED AT BUENOS AIRES

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Among the various measures before the municipal council there is one that is regarded especially worthy of consideration as filling a need. It is the proposed people's theater which, according to the project submitted by Dr. Sylla Monsegur, is to embrace free theatrical performances, moving pictures, concerts, lectures, conferences and all diversions of an elevating and instructive character.

The institution is to be managed by a commission which shall include a municipal councillor in its membership. No municipal taxes of any kind are to be levied, a privilege which is to be extended to all enterprises giving free performances of a kind approved by the commission. An annual subsidy of \$100,000 Argentine currency is asked.

RAILWAY EXTENSION AND IRRIGATION AID NEUQUEN TERRITORY

Don Eduardo Elordi, Governor of Border State, Says Shipment of Cattle Has Been Diverted from Pacific

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In statements to the press Don Eduardo Elordi, the Governor of Neuquen territory on the Chilean border, who is here to confer with the government on important matters, gives information concerning the progress made in that region.

The Governor emphasizes the success attending the settlement of the region and the resultant nationalization which at one time constituted a grave problem. While the economic results are not yet commensurate with the efforts of the settlers, the development of the best sections is progressing rapidly, thanks to two factors, the extension to the Chilean border of the Southern railway and the irrigation works chiefly in the Limay valley.

The prolongation of the Southern railway under construction toward the border has already had the effect of heading the shipment of cattle toward the Argentine market and the Atlantic, instead of the Chilean markets and the Pacific, resulting in a notable gain for the ranchers as well as for the whole country. The line is expected to reach Zapala, at the foot of the Andes, in a few months.

As an index to the increase of traffic, the Governor says that in the past year the Southern railway transported 18,000 head of cattle from the Andine zone, comprising the territories of Neuquen, Rio Negro and Chubut, which is three times the number shipped during the preceding two years.

In the valley of the Limay river there are now under cultivation some 4500 acres which is being rapidly increased

RIGHT OF STATE TO HOLD RIVER LAND IS STIRRING COSTA RICA

(Special to the Monitor)

PORT LIMON, C. R.—What promises to develop into an interesting legal situation is involved in the present agitation in part of the press for the enforcement of the government ownership of the one-mile fringe of sea and rivers. The fact is that this milla maritima, or sea-mile, which is supposed to be inalienable, is nearly everywhere occupied at the present time, in some places by important enterprises, such as banana and rubber plantations and cattle ranches.

On the banks of the San Juan and San Carlos rivers, for instance, there are very large rubber plantations owned by Americans or Germans, from which the government derives no revenue whatever. Lately, an American promoter proposed to form a company to lease the sea-mile in that zone, paying the government a substantial annual rental.

A general enforcement and collection of rental is being agitated, except in cases where special concessions exclude this. The reason appears to be the financial engagements of the country which are taxing its resources to the limit.

to 10,000 through the government irrigation works. The region is regarded as specially adapted for fruit cultivation.

Governor Elordi's negotiations with the director of the national territories, Dr. Ruiz Moreno, are proceeding slowly, notwithstanding the enthusiasm excited by the unprecedented development of the southern territories, the favorable disposition of the government being hampered by lack of funds. Nevertheless, there is every prospect of the most important of the required public works being undertaken shortly, such as the building of roads, telegraph lines, water supply in the rapidly growing centers and the extension of irrigation works.



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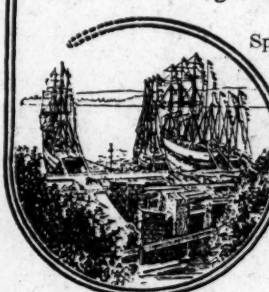
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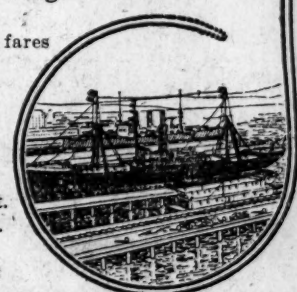
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6.00 P. M. MONDAY AND THURSDAY

7.00 P. M. DAILY

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

London—Paris—Hamburg

Pres. Lincoln July 18, 9 AM; Kate A. Vile, Aug. 1 Bohemian, July 20, 3 P. M.

Grant, Aug. 8 + Rita-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant Hamburg-American Line, 607 Boylston St., Boston

NEW YORK 240 VIA RAIL AND BOAT
BAY STATE LINE
Via Trolley and Boat, \$2.25
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Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

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BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL

Cymric, July 16, 11 A. M.; Aug. 18, Sept. 10

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*One class cabin (11) carried, \$32.50 up

Canopic, July 13, 9 A. M.; Aug. 15, noon

One class cabin (11) service, \$50 upward

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Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

Calling at Fishguard

LACONIA, July 23, 4:30 P. M. FRANCONIA, Aug. 6, Sept. 3

Saloon, \$42.50; Second Cabin, \$22.50 and Upward

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Lusitania, July 16 Mauritania, July 24

New York—Mediterranean

CARPATHIA, July 13 SAXONIA, Aug. 1

Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

ASCANIA, Aug. 3, AUSONIA, Aug. 17

One class (11) only

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THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-

desires to work in private
his school vacation. K.
AN, 653 Main st., Waltham.
13
SINGER wants situation in mo-
vement, experienced; part work
providence. R. I. PETER, 41 Ab-
providence, R. I. 11
TMAN—Position wanted by nar-
as transient or timekeeper;
reference, best reference. S. K.
OW, 18 Dorst st., suite 2, Rox-
s. 13
MACHINE MAN, first-class,
ready work, best wages. STU-
LEY CO., Taunton, Mass. 10
OUNG MEN want positions to-
sible position work preferred; capable,
41 hotel waiters. "HERBES E. E.
Tilton, N. H. 15
—Colored man wishes position as
valet, waiter, 3rd or 2nd cook,
houseman. J. B. PETER, 30
ry, Back Bay. 13
—and houseman (34, single, res-
sion, mention 7474, STATE FREE
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneel-
oston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
—FARMER (20, single, residence
sion, mention 756, STATE FREE
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneel-
oston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
—MAN (18), experienced, electric
motor, position at once. O.
ST. CLAIR, 104 E. Canton st. 11
—MAN of good address desires
afternoons to pay for tuition in
of reference. JOHN KASPER, 8
st., 411 Walden St., Dorchester.
13
—MAN (19) with 3 years' high
education, desires position in whole-
sale house with good future. JO-
DERMAN, 35 Lena pk., Dorches-
ter. 13
—MAN (17) would like position
in office; has some knowledge
of and typewriting. SAMUEL
O., 380 Blue Hill av., Roxbury.
13
—MAN, 18, with 2 years' high
education, desires a position with
references. JAMES O'RIEN, 11
st., Boston. 11
—MAN (20) wants any kind of em-
ployed work; good habits; best
reference. PHILIP S. DIPPER, 807 West
St. Lynn, Mass. 13
—MAN (21, single, residence Rox-
bury, employed in hotel at sum-
mer; clerk; mention 7472, STATE
FREE OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Boston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
—MAN (23) desires position in
and pressing shop or store. Ad-
GROWER, 118 Main st., Middle-
bury. 11
—MAN (18) would like to learn
all trade, to start as electrician's
THURMAN EMANUELSON, 41 So.
Dorchester. 16
—MAN (married), 5 years' experi-
ence as contractor and mason
skills; ability and energy; best
reference. HAROLD A. FARMAN,
8 st., Dorchester, Mass. 20
—MAN (American, Protestant, 26
years, 9 years' experience in
bookkeeping); reliable, capable.
JULIUS ROY HOWLAND,
av., West Somerville, Mass. 13
—MAN (19) wants position with
office, with opportunity for
end. CLARENCE LESLIE
O., Porter st., Melrose, Mass. 13
—MARRIED COOK, an Italian
gentleman's estate or small farm.
DAFF, 61 Birch st., Roslindale.
10
POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE
—WOMAN (45), institution
experience, would act as at-
tendant a week. MRS. W. M.
LAWSON, 74 Harold st., Roxbury.
13
—WOMAN in light housework or care
for light work of any kind by
experience; good home more
reference. A. R. FARMAN,
st., Boston. 10
—WOMAN—Capable woman desires
to make entire charge of an in-
stitution; experience, references. MER-
CANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. av.,
Tel. West 4-W. 14
—WOMAN (English, Protestant) de-
sires position as housekeeper or
experience; references. MER-
CANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579
Mass. av., Cambridge. Tel. 2994-W. 11
—WOMAN (English, Protestant) de-
sires of infant, 150 week; refer-
ence. STEVENSON, 1100
st., Boston; tel. 1936 OX. 13
—WOMAN—Capable woman wishes
to help in light house duties
English Protestant; experience,
reference. MISS KESWICK, 55 Winchester
st., Boston. 10
—COMPANION experienced
refined people; city or suburbs;
tel; good reference, packer, refined
reference, best reference. E. L. PAIGE
O., 96 St. Botolph st., Boston; 13
13
—SALES LADY—Position wanted
leaving over a year's experience;
reference furnished. MARY
Dorchester st., South Bos-
ton. 13
—DEPOT and stenographer de-
sires position; capable and trustworthy
reference. EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. M.
13
—WOMAN wishes position to sub-
stitute (July and August).
KNOWLES, 11 Cortes st. 10
—DEPOT experienced double en-
d of taking orders, packing, stocks
etc.; good practical experience
furnished. E. L. PAIGE, 96
st., Dorchester, Mass. 14
—DEPOT—American girl wants
bookkeeper, capable, English, French
etc.; best references. E. L. PAIGE
st., Lowell, Mass. 13
—WOMAN and salesgirl, millinery, suits
and ready-made clothing. E. L. PAIGE
O., 96 St. Botolph st., Boston.
13
—STATE FREE EMP. OP. OF-
fice (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland
Ox. 2060. 13
—MAID (residence Cambridge),
experience 7481, STATE FREE
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneel-
oston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
—EXPERIENCED woman desires
position in office, capable and well
reference. MARY MOORE, 905 Shawmut av.,
Boston. 17
—Young lady desires position
to learn bookkeeping and stenog-
raphy. R. M. ANDERSON
Boston st., Roslindale, Mass. 13
—single, residence
58-58; mention 7496, STATE
FREE OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Boston; tel. Ox. 2060. 13
—ATTENDANT—Lady ex-
perienced in care of elderly people and
special care of invalids; references.
Tilton, 28 Appleton st., Boston. 16
—WOMAN wanted by competent
references; sanatorium or coun-
ty. MISS M. C. TILTON, 28
Massachusetts av., Cor. Boylston.
13
—AND SECOND—Two capable girls
to work together; can furnish ex-
perience. MERCANTILE EMP.
AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cam-
bridge. Tel. 2994-W. 17
—Capable woman desires position
in hotel; reference; immediate board-
ing. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY,
579 Mass. av., Cambridge, Tel. 11
11
—WOMAN, thoroughly
reference; best reference. 36 Borl-
oston, rm. 2. 13
—EXPERIENCED COOK and assistant
together in summer home
MRS. REBECCA TIBBETTS
st., Boston. 14

WITH STRIKE FAILING DOCKERS HOPE FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

Five East End Firms Assert
that Intimidation Stops
Unloading of Barges and
Thousands May Lose Jobs

MOTION PENDING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Signs are not wanting that the dock strike is almost at an end, though whether the matter can be looked upon as in any way satisfactorily settled, is quite another thing. Every day the number of men at work in the London docks increases, and at the present moment, 14,894 men are at work on 161 ships, the increase recently having been far greater than at any other period during the dispute.

There is no doubt that the leaders of the men would welcome government intervention in some form to enable them to give the word to the men to return to work, and so to save their faces. The funds of the London Transport Workers were exhausted some time ago, and it is only the contributions from outside which have allowed the men to remain out.

The employers have conceded nothing, and have plainly indicated that they do not intend to concede anything, at any rate until a resumption of work has taken place. There seems also some prospect of the lightermen, with whom the present dispute originated, losing the monopoly they have enjoyed so long.

The Port of London Authority, acting in accordance with the powers vested in them by the acts of 1908 and 1910, have adopted a by-law which provides that any person shall be deemed qualified for a lighterman's or waterman's license who has for a period of at least two years been engaged in working on a craft, or boat, in the port of London. Seeing that, under present conditions, a qualifying period of five years is necessary, the lightermen are not likely to have advanced their interests by going on strike, supposing the board of trade confirm the by-law adopted by the Port of London Authority.

The prospect of possible government intervention has been held out by the opportunity which is to be given to Mr. O'Grady, one of the labor members of Parliament, to bring in a motion calling on the two sides in the dispute to meet with a view to arriving at a settlement. Meanwhile, the cooperation between the labor party and the strike committee has been further cemented by the action of Mr. Roberts, the chief whip of the party, in joining the committee.

A great deal is heard of the intimidation which is said to be going on in the neighborhood of the docks, and a letter to the prime minister from five East End firms has been published in the press, in which they point out that, though they have no quarrel with the transport workers, yet some of their works are stopped, and others are on the point of being stopped, owing to their inability to discharge the barges containing their raw material.

Their men, they explain, are willing and wishful to work, but the intimidation in the neighborhood is so strong that they fear personal violence, or damage to their homes. Should this condition of affairs continue, some thousands of men will have to be discharged in the immediate future, entirely, it is pointed out, through intimidation.

PORTUGAL TREATS RISING AS SERIOUS

(By the United Press)
LISBON, Portugal—The Republican government began extensive preparations today in view of the royalist rising in northern Portugal.

Though the Royalists are avoiding regular battles they have guerrillas in the field, burning villages, picking off detached parties of Republican troops and steadily adding to their strength from among the northern pro-royalist peasantry. The Republican leaders here say they do not consider the situation dangerous yet, but admit that it will be soon. They are rushing reinforcements to the north. Many arrests of Royalists are being made here today.

A London despatch to the Boston News Bureau says that the British government is watching developments in Portugal closely, fearing complications that may require summary action.

Despatches from Madrid state that royalists have burned Braga, a city of 25,000 inhabitants. If the situation grows worse, British warships will be sent to Oporto to protect foreign interests.

Eighty Royalists took refuge in a cave near Baiao during the fighting on Wednesday and resisted capture until 20 had been slain and 25 wounded.

Captain Couceiro, the Royalist leader, is reported to be threatening the towns of Valença and Chaves today.

PEMBROKE PLANS FOR BI-CENTENNIAL

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Plans are being completed for the bi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of the town of Pembroke, of which Hanson was a part until Feb. 22, 1820. All of the organizations are represented upon the various committees having in charge the different features of the war.

GROWTH OF CROWN COLONIES DESCRIBED BY MR. HARCOURT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, occupied the chair at the annual dinner of the Corona Club, which consists of past and present members of the service of the crown colonies.

After referring to the continuity of feeling and thought induced by gatherings such as that at which they were assembled, he referred to the progress made in recent years by various crown colonies. The revenue of Sierra Leone, he said, was approaching £500,000; that of the

Gold Coast already exceeded £1,000,000; whilst that of Southern Nigeria had almost reached £2,000,000.

Mr. Harcourt went on to refer in complimentary terms to Sir Frederick Lugard, who sat on his right, and said that when he returned to Nigeria he would find it grown out of all recognition. He concluded by paying a warm tribute to the land policy invented by Sir Frederick Lugard in the early days of Northern Nigeria, a policy which had satisfied all classes, the native and the negrophile, the merchant and the missionary.

SOLDIERS TOLD TO BE READY BY KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—In a speech made recently by King Albert in connection with the festivities attendant upon the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the raising of the Belgian Grenadiers, the neutrality of Belgium was referred to in the following words: "Inspired by my duty as head of the state, I urgently call upon all officers to devote themselves to the education of

those whom the nation entrusted to them. I ardently hope that the country looking clearly into the future, will understand more and more the supreme and imperative obligation, which is imposed upon it by its very neutrality, of always making sacrifices commensurate with the duties which the army would have to carry out if the international complications which are always to be feared compelled Belgium to defend the inviolability of her territory."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—First Lieut. J. A. Mars, second cavalry, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Iowa, Sept. 1. A board to consist of Brig.-Gen. M. M. MacComb, U. S. A.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Morrison, twenty-first infantry, and Maj. G. Blakely, C. A. C., is appointed to meet at Honolulu July 31 to study military problem of Oahu. Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison and Major Blakely will proceed to Honolulu and report July 31 to Brigadier-General MacComb.

Navy Orders
These orders were issued today by the navy department:

Lieut. P. W. Foote, detached the Louisiana, to General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Lieut. W. W. Smith, detached the Vermont, to Westinghouse Machine Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. M. Bemis, detached the Georgia, to the Tacoma.

Midshipmen A. S. Sanborn, C. K. Osborne, D. M. Treville, L. P. Bischoff and J. L. Abbot, to the Vermont.

Midshipman John Wilbur, G. B. Whitehead, W. H. Osgood, A. E. Montgomery, R. V. Hannan and D. W. Hamilton, to the Virginia.

Midshipman W. E. Cheadle, J. P. Dalton, J. H. Falge, G. S. Gillespie, C. S. Gilliland and N. W. Hibbs, to the Minnesota.

Midshipman Garland Fulton, J. C. Monfort and E. M. Zacharias, to the Vermont.

Midshipman L. E. Denfeld, to the Virginia.

Midshipman A. C. Ten Eyck, detached naval academy, to the Delaware.

Midshipman W. H. Burtis, H. P. Curley and A. B. Anderson, to the Idaho.

Midshipman Benjamin Perlman, to the North Dakota.

Midshipman R. W. Holt, to the Vermont.

Midshipman H. H. Little, to the Michigan.

Midshipmen H. E. Saunders, J. Y. Dreisonstok, R. E. Byrd and Elliott Buckmaster, to the South Carolina.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. O'Mara, detached the Des Moines, to the Tacoma.

Chief Gunner G. C. Laver, to naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.

Chief Gunner J. F. McCarthy, detached naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Pa., to Asiatic station.

Carpenter C. R. Barr, detached the Tacoma, to the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arr'd: Washington, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Connecticut, at Newport.

Sid: Chicago, from Boston for Provincetown; Iowa, from Bangor sound, for Baltimore; Bagley, Barney and Rhodie, from Annapolis, for Norfolk; Rhode Island, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Jenkins, from Boston, for Newport; Maryland, from Tacoma, for sea for coaling tests; Florida, Delaware, Utah, Louisiana, Kansas, Red, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Smith, Drayton, McCull, Paulding, Roe, Terry, Perkins, Sterrett, Wake, Patterson, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Trippe, from Newport, to sea for exercises.

Navy Notes
The department is trying to carry out a scheme of rotation on stations in ordering officers to sea duty, also rotation as between capital ships and small craft. Thus those officers who have received orders to join the Asiatic fleet have never been in that fleet, or at least not for many years, unless they desired such orders; also in general those who have received orders to small craft spent their last cruises in large vessels. After a part of a cruise in small vessels it is expected they will get desirable details on capital ships.

BATES FAMILY IS TO CONVE

WHITMAN, Mass.—The sixth annual reunion and the business meeting of the Bates Association will be held at the Congregational church here on Friday, Aug. 2. All persons having a Bates ancestor, either by descent or marriage, are eligible for membership, and all who are interested are invited to attend.

The executive committee is to meet at 1:30 p. m. and the annual business meeting will be held at 2 o'clock. The officers of the association are: President, Frank A. Bates, South Braintree; vice-presidents, Albert C. Bates, Hartford, Conn.; Gardner Bates, Charlestown; and Walter I. Bates, South Weymouth; secretary-treasurer, the Rev. Newton W. Bates, Austinburg, O.

RAILROAD SURVEY IS FINISHED
CARLSLE, Ky.—The engineers have finished the survey of the proposed Cincinnati, Licking Valley & Virginia railroad and G. F. Johns, of Falmouth, filed a plan of the survey through Nicholas county with the county clerk here. The road will follow the Licking River from Newport to Salt Lake and be continued to Cumberland Gap, Va.

FAULTS DENIED IN AUSTRIAN WARSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The rumors which have been current recently concerning faults of construction in the first Austro-Hungarian dreadnought, the Viribus Unitis, have been refuted by General von Georgi, the minister of national defense.

In answer to an interpellation in the House on the subject, the general described the rumors as mere malicious exaggerations of the fact that the turret of the battleship exceeded "within a permissible margin" the calculated weight. In consequence of the necessity of secrecy, the publication of exact details as to the weight of the turret was inadmissible, but all fears should be allayed when it was known that the naval department saw no reason to take any special action.

C. H. SCHLACKS RESIGNS POST
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Charles H. Schlacks, first vice-president of the Denver & Rio Grande roads, with offices in this city since the opening of the Western Pacific, has resigned his connection with the Denver & Rio Grande.

LATIN-AMERICAN SAYS U. S. IS IMPERIALISTIC

NEW YORK—Manuel Ugarte, the Argentine Republic novelist and poet, who is in New York for a series of lectures at Columbia University, said in his first lecture Wednesday that the Nicaraguan loan is the "most monstrous and the most shocking negotiation that has ever been attempted in the world," and declared that the Panama canal "rests upon a base of disloyalty."

"The mere fact," he began, "that I am saying these things here in New York city indicates that I have confidence and faith in the fundamental honor of this admirable nation, which, busied in its own productive and beneficent labor, is doubtless ignorant of the use that is being made of its strength in neighboring territories, and is unaware that the most acrid antipathy is being reared against it in the rest of the new world."

"A journey I have just made through all Latin-America convinces me that a restlessness and disquietude that besets our people is organizing and crystallizing into an alert and vigorous movement of protest against the imperialism of the United States."

After discussing the Nicaraguan loan and the Panama canal, he said: "The Monroe doctrine, at first a safeguard for all America, has been converted into an instrument of tyranny and does not now mean as before that 'no country shall have colonies in America,' but rather signifies that 'Latin-America is our own colony.' Why should one be amazed, therefore, if we of Latin-America turn our eyes toward Germany or Japan, seeking the counterpoise and equilibrium that the United States fails to accord us?"

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN MELROSE
New house, just completed, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements, hardwood floors, h. w. heat, 3 min. to steam and electric; pleasant location; price low, \$4,000. \$1,000 cash, bal. to suit your convenience; near schools. Apply to owner, F. W. FITCH, ETT, 432 Main st., Melrose, Mass. Tel. 147-R. Residence, 122-M.

FOR INVESTMENT
FOR SALE—3-family house, 91 Essex st., Malden, 5 rooms and bath each floor, set tubs, furnace, concrete cellar; would exchange for small farm near Boston. Address J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

FINANCIAL
\$3,000 WANTED on long time loan, payable about \$50 monthly; secured by real estate. F. G. THOMAS, Kissimmee, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA
LARGE TRACTS OF FARM LANDS tributary to fast-growing Los Angeles and vicinity constitute exceptionally attractive investments and should be purchased at once. For particulars address WRIGHT, KINGSLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

SUMMER COTTAGES
WINTHROP SHORE DRIVE, 117—Small suites, bath, McNEIL BROS., Wintthrop, Tel. Wintthrop 200-W.

ROOMS WANTED—CHICAGO
WANTED—Room, with or without board, in Logan Square. MARGARET SCHMOER, 801 Monroe st., Chicago. Phone Central 7021.

ROOMS
BROOKLINE, 108 Naples Road—Newly furnished front room on bath floor, in detached house; breakfast and dinner if desired. Tel. Brookline 217.

COOL ROOMS at Wintthrop Beach; quiet home; overlooks water; good bathing; two min. to beach; week-end parties accommodated; reasonable. 97 Prospect ave., Tel. Large, pleasant room, suitable for two. HEMENWAY ST., 113 SUITE 3

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, permanent to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 6274-R.

APARTMENTS TO LET
BEACON ST., 831
A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for family or six gentlemen; every convenience; will let singly or en suite.

RATIONAL GOLF
By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The Irish (closed) amateur championship at Castlerock brought out two new finalists, both of whom played sound golf throughout the week and well deserved the honors they won. The holder (Lionel Ulman) was unable to compete owing to those frequently inconsiderate things, university examinations. The new champion, A. H. Craig, has for some time been regarded as one of the finest players in the north of Ireland and brings the cup to the Belfast club by dint of excellent golf. He was preeminent throughout the tournament and won in the final quite easily, his splendid long game standing him in good stead in the wind against his young and less experienced opponent. The runner-up, I. Halligan, however, will have to be reckoned with in the future, for certainly he is one of the most promising of the younger players, and possesses a free, easy style in all his shots which is delightful to watch because of its absence of effort.

The new Scottish professional champion is W. A. Watt of Dirlerton and he proved himself quite worthy of it by creating a new record for the Dunbar of 72 on the Thursday morning which he equaled in the third round. He led throughout the entire competition and finished five strokes ahead of his nearest rival, being only 217 strokes for the three rounds. His putting was faultless and mashe approaches beautiful. The weather conditions were far from propitious on the day, a steady rain and a high wind made good scoring difficult and accounted for Watt's 81 which brought his total up to 298. His brother David finished second by reason of good play towards the end of the competition.

Fred Herreshoff was partnered with H. H. Hilton in the tournament for Golf Illustrated gold vase, but neither did himself justice; Hilton being 77 and Herreshoff 81. For the second time in succession Robert Harris of Acton carried off the trophy and his score of 73 was steady consistent golf. W. Harris is rapidly becoming recognized as one of the strongest players from the north of Scotland and his chances in the amateur were considered extremely good by many of the critics.

At Muirfield the internationals ended in a tie for the third time in the history of the competition. Braid was 3 up and 6 to go on Vardon but the champion made a brilliant finish and won the match. A curious thing noticeable in that day's play was the number of short putts missed by men famous the world over. In a foursome consisting of Braid and Herd (Scotland) and Vardon and Taylor (England) one does not expect shots of a yard or less to fail to find the cup but in spite of fine greens and excellent weather conditions such proved the case at many a hole. It struck me they studied them too carefully. Perhaps because each shot is so financially important to them, but had they pondered less they would probably have holed more putts. There is a story about a famous professional whom some one asked how he became so good a putter and he answered, "Well, if I had a wife and several children dependant on yer putting, y'd be a good putter too."

At Muirfield, however, over anxiety seemed to be the difficulty.

CONCORD SCHOOLS SEEK \$44,222.87

CONCORD, Mass.—Wells A. Hall, superintendent of the Concord public schools, announces that school will open this fall on Sept. 3. Thomas Hollis, chairman of the school committee, says that the committee has completed its estimates for the school year of 1912 and 1913, and recommends that \$44,222.87 be appropriated.

HARRIET QUIMBY WILL FILED

NEW YORK—The will of Harriet Quimby, the woman aviator, was filed for probate here Wednesday. She leaves an estate of less than \$10,000 to her mother, Mrs. William Quimby of this city.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest grain soil is waiting for you in MANTOYA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time. Most LAND FROM \$10 TO \$50 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free books today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity to investigate today.

J. H. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. For Sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

ROOMS
BROOKLINE, 108 Naples Road—Newly furnished front room on bath floor, in detached house; breakfast and dinner if desired. Tel. Brookline 217.

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A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for family or six gentlemen; every convenience; will let singly or en suite.

RATIONAL GOLF
By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The Irish (closed) amateur championship at Castlerock brought out two new finalists, both of whom played sound golf throughout the week and well deserved the honors they won. The holder (Lionel Ulman) was unable to compete owing to those frequently inconsiderate things, university examinations. The new champion, A. H. Craig, has for some time been regarded as one of the finest players in the north of Ireland and brings the cup to the Belfast club by dint of excellent golf. He was preeminent throughout the tournament and won in the final quite easily, his splendid long game standing him in good stead in the wind against his young and less experienced opponent. The runner-up, I. Halligan, however, will have to be reckoned with in the future, for certainly he is one of the most promising of the younger players, and possesses a free, easy style in all his shots which is delightful to watch because of its absence of effort.

The new Scottish professional champion is W. A. Watt of Dirlerton and he proved himself quite worthy of it by creating a new record for the Dunbar of 72 on the Thursday morning which he equaled in the third round. He led throughout the entire competition and finished five strokes ahead of his nearest rival, being only 217 strokes for the three rounds. His putting was faultless and mashe approaches beautiful. The weather conditions were far from propitious on the day, a steady rain and a high wind made good scoring difficult and accounted for Watt's 81 which brought his total up to 298. His brother David finished second by reason of good play towards the end of the competition.

Fred Herreshoff was partnered with H. H. Hilton in the tournament for Golf Illustrated gold vase, but neither did himself justice; Hilton being 77 and Herreshoff 81. For the second time in succession Robert Harris of Acton carried off the trophy and his score of 73 was steady consistent golf. W. Harris is rapidly becoming recognized as one of the strongest players from the north of Scotland and his chances in the amateur were considered extremely good by many of the critics.

At Muirfield the internationals ended in a tie for the third time in the history of the competition. Braid was 3 up and 6 to go on Vardon but the champion made a brilliant finish and won the match. A curious thing noticeable in that day's play was the number of short putts missed by men famous the world over. In a foursome consisting of Braid and Herd (Scotland) and Vardon and Taylor (England) one does not expect shots of a yard or less to fail to find the cup but in spite of fine greens and excellent weather conditions such proved the case at many a hole. It struck me they studied them too carefully. Perhaps because each shot is so financially important to them, but had they pondered less they would probably have holed more putts. There is a story about a famous professional whom some one asked how he became so good a putter and he answered, "Well, if I had a wife and several children dependant on yer putting, y'd be a good putter too."

At Muirfield, however, over anxiety seemed to be the difficulty.

CONCORD SCHOOLS SEEK \$44,222.87

CONCORD, Mass.—Wells A. Hall, superintendent of the Concord public schools, announces that school will open this fall on Sept. 3. Thomas Hollis, chairman of the school committee, says that the committee has completed its estimates for the school year of 1912 and 1913, and recommends that \$44,222.87 be appropriated.

HARRIET QUIMBY WILL FILED

NEW YORK—The will of Harriet Quimby, the woman aviator, was filed for probate here Wednesday. She leaves an estate of less than \$10,000 to her mother, Mrs. William Quimby of this city.

HOTELS

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Helen Andrews Ames has taken title to a 3½-story brick dwelling at 7 Brimmer street, Beacon hill, together with 2258 square feet of land valued by the assessors at \$9200 for improvements and \$11,300 on the land. The deed was conveyed by the Susan Wainwright estate.

John N. Marsh is the buyer of a four-story well front brick dwelling at 100 Belvidere street, near West Newton street, Back Bay. It was owned by Ray P. Ellis, and assessed for \$9200. The 1544 square feet of land carries \$4200.

Papers were passed today transferring a lot of land on Huntington avenue, opposite the Museum of Fine Arts, from George D. Blake et al to Samuel Altman. The lot contains 6395 square feet and is assessed for \$15,153. It adjoins the Wentworth Institute land and has a frontage on Huntington avenue of 72 feet. This is considered to be one of the finest remaining lots on Huntington avenue, on account of its proximity to the Museum of Fine Arts. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect an apartment building which will be in keeping with the location. The price paid is said to be in excess of the assessed valuation. The broker in the transaction was John C. Kiley.

NORTH END SALE
The estate at 28 Killeen street, near Causeway street, North End, has been sold by the owner, Harry N. Garland. It consists of a four-story and basement brick house, on 950 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$5300 on improvements and \$2600 on the land. Bessie Slager is the buyer.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS
Alford Bros. have sold for W. H. Rand, Jr., to Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, the estate at 18 Paul street, Newton Centre, consisting of a single frame house and 10,000 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$5500, of which \$3500 is on the house and \$2000 is on the land.

A lot of land on Netonville avenue, West Newton, containing about 10,500 square feet has been sold by Mary E. Crawford to Lincoln Potter. The assessment is \$1000. George W. Judkins represented the owner, C. Ernest Judkins the purchaser.

SOUTH END AND DORCHESTER
The four-story brick building at 49 Paul street, between Emerald and Village streets, South End, has been purchased by Frederick D. Hockaday from Ellen J. Harrigan. The lot contains 672 square feet of land and is taxed for \$1300. The improvements are assessed for \$1000 additional.

Mary L. Leverone has purchased a four-story well front brick dwelling for \$9000, located at 142 Chandler street, near Dartmouth street, on a lot of ground running through to Lawrence street. There are 1280 square feet of ground, all valued at \$10,700, of which the land carries \$4200. It was formerly owned by the John J. Coleman estate.

Among the most important transfers reported from Dorchester today was the sale of two frame dwellings at 27-31 Clarkwood street, near Blue Hill avenue, the property of Sarah J. Woodbury, who conveys to Mary G. O'Brien. There are 11,748 square feet of land. Tax is assessed \$11,000 on improvements and \$1800 on the land.

The buildings in course of construction corner of Turrey and Wentworth streets, Dorchester, have passed into the possession of Morris Weinstein, the deed being made by Ike Finkelstein. The sale includes 12,144 square feet of land assessed for \$2000, and the entire property is estimated as worth \$11,000.

Edward Gallagher is the new owner of the estate at 42 Union street, also an adjoining lot, comprising a frame dwelling and a total of 3716 square feet of land. The property is located near Park street, Dorchester, and is assessed upon a valuation of \$4500, including \$1000 on the land.

ROSINDALE AND WEST ROXBURY
Walter F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale through his West Roxbury office of a lot, corner Belgrave avenue and Arden street, Rosindale, containing 4343 square feet, taxed for \$600.

The selling price is said to have exceeded this figure. Frank H. Rice conveys to Arthur W. Joslin of the McDonald Joslin Company, contractors, who will improve the lot with a large modern brick block containing apartments and stores.

Harris Wolfe is the buyer of two brick houses at 3575 to 3579 Washington street, and 64 Burnett street, West Roxbury, taxed to the Faulkner Hospital Corporation. The property is assessed for \$21,900 and the 5250 square feet of land carries \$4400 of that amount.

Lucy G. Johnson has placed a deed on record from Edith A. Bowes, covering the purchase of a frame house and lot containing 6800 square feet of land on Lansdown street, between Lagrange and Bellevue streets, West Roxbury. All is taxed for \$5200, the land separately for \$1200.

IN LAKE SUNAPEE REGION
The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for the owner, G. C. Butterfield, his old homestead estate situated on the Lempster road in the town of Goshen, Sullivan county, N. H., comprising 10 acres of land with an apple orchard, an old-fashioned farm house and a new barn and outbuildings. The estate was sold to Mrs. Rosalie Childs of Boston, who

has already taken possession and made extensive improvements for occupancy as a summer home.

SOUTH BOSTON SALES
David W. Cheever has sold through the office of Elbridge K. Newhall the property at 308 K street, corner of Sixth street, South Boston, to S. J. Gerroir. The property is assessed for \$3800, of which \$1000 is on the 1233 square feet of land, and \$2800 on the building.

The estate 615-617-619 East Sixth street, South Boston, consisting of a frame two-family house, two stores and stable, and a lot with about 7500 square feet of land, all assessed for \$7300, of which \$3200 is on the land, has just been sold by Lincoln Potter to J. Arthur Crawford. C. Ernest Judkins represented the owner, and George W. Judkins the purchaser.

ARLINGTON BUILDING PERMITS
Building permits have been issued by Inspector of Buildings William Gratto to J. W. Connor to build a two-family house on Lafayette street for F. F. Grace; to Light, Heat & Power Corporation, to build a gas holder on Mystic street for the Arlington Gas Light Company; to A. E. Salter, to build a three-family house for Miss Nellie O'Connell on Vernon street; to L. J. Geoffron, to build a one-family house on Falmouth road for Percy A. Goodale; to P. F. O'Neil, to make additions to house on 209 and 211 Broadway, and to S. Peckham, to build a block of stores for William F. Eckles on Massachusetts avenue and Lake street.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Francis M. Edwards, commr., to Fifty Associates, Union St.; d. \$56,000.
Harry C. Garland to Bessie Slager, Belvidere St.; d. \$1.
J. Sumner Draper to William J. Stober, Commonwealth av.; q. \$1.
William J. Stober to J. Sumner Draper, Commonwealth av.; q. \$1.
Daniel J. Cronin et al. to City of Boston, Union Park St.; w. \$3000.
Ray P. Ellis to John N. Marsh, Belvidere St.; d. \$1.
Ellen J. Harrigan to Frederick D. Hockaday, Paul St.; w. \$1.
Edith A. Bowes to Helen A. Ames, Brimmer St.; q. \$1.
Susan B. Wainwright et al. to Helen A. Ames, Brimmer St.; q. \$1.
Virginia A. Wainwright et al. to W. Cleveland Cogswell, Brimmer St.; q. \$1.
David A. Cogswell to Helen A. Ames, Brimmer St.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
David W. Cheever to Simon J. Gerroir, K. and Sixth Sts.; q. \$1.
Edmund T. Pratt, Jr. to John Pearson, Border St.; 2 pcs. d. \$1.
David A. Cogswell to Border Trust, Border St.; 2 pcs. q. \$1.

ROXBURY
George B. Blake et al. to Samuel Altman, Camden B. Valentine et al. to Edward B. Swinney, tr. Bromley pk.; rel. \$1.
David A. Cogswell to Thomas Sewall, Bromley pk.; q. \$1.
Edward B. Swinney, tr. to David A. Cogswell, Bromley pk.; rel. \$1.
Frank M. Davis to Annabella Perry, Tolman Pl.; q. \$1.
Annabella Perry to Frank M. Perry et al., Tolman Pl.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
John M. Spillane to Thomas Sewall, Bowdoin av.; w. \$1.
Ruth K. Woodbury to City of Boston; Norfolk and Oakland Sts.; w. \$2476.
Archibald Woodbury to Mary G. O'Brien, Clarkwood St.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Edith A. Bowes to Lucy G. Johnson, Lansdown St.; d. \$1.
Mary J. Morrill et al. to Mabelle F. Burns, Allen St.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Henry E. Bothford et al. trs. to Margaret W. McElroy, Hopewell and Seattle Sts.; d. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Agnes V. Dowd to Dennis Shea et al., Baldwin St.; w. \$1.

CHIESEA
Moses Snow to Catherine Hawkins, Adeline St.; w. \$1.
Harry Finkelstein, mtee., to Harry Finkelstein, Second St.; d. \$200.
Archibald Woodbury to Constanzia Goddard, Medford St.; q. \$1.
Kathleen Koppelman to Rebecca Friedman, Walnut and Fourth Sts.; q. \$1.

REVERE
Maurice Pratt to Jennie E. Pratt, Arcadia St.; 2 lots; w. \$1.
Same to same, Arcadia St.; 3 lots; w. \$1.
Mary A. Allen to Mary G. Noonan; q. \$1.

B. & E. SOON TO ASK FOR CHARTER
Bond of \$100,000 having been discharged, Charles S. Baxter, counsel for the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company, which is projecting the proposed high speed line from Beverly to Boston, is making plans incident to formal application for a charter which, he says, is soon to be made.

"All these different steps we have to take under Massachusetts law entail a great deal of work," said Mr. Baxter, "and we are getting at it as fast as we can."

BROWN WILL CONTEST BEGUN
Harold H. Brown of Brookline began a suit to contest the will of his father, Samuel N. Brown, by petitioning the probate court Wednesday for the appointment of special administrators. Judge George named William R. Sears and Samuel Williston. It is said that the testator left \$1,000,000 to his second wife, and only \$1000 and an insurance policy to his son Harold.

ALBANIAN RISING EXPECTED
NEW YORK—It is reported from Albanian sources that a general anti-Turkish movement will break out in Albania on the anniversary of the obtaining of the Ottoman constitution says a New York Sun message from Athens.

WAKEFIELD BOYS OFF FOR CAMP IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



JOHN C. CHURCH

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Fourteen boys of the Y. M. C. A., under the leadership of John C. Church, general secretary, left today to join 100 boys from the Newburyport Y. M. C. A. at Camp Bury, Angle pond, East Hampton, N. H. They will remain until July 24. There will be daily field and aquatic sports and a meet on one of the last days of the camping trip.

In the local party are Edson Tredinick, Wilfred Moncrief, Roland Noyes, Harding Achorn, Harold Moncrief, Paul Cartwright, William Van Ripper, Alfred Kenrick, Harry Nelson, Roger Vint, William Wannamaker, Roland Nickerson, Earl Glidden and Cyrus Carter.

NEWFOUNDLAND LOSES SUIT BY CABLE COMPANY

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that the privy council of the House of Lords has decided that an important contract between the Commercial Cable Company and the government of Newfoundland, of February, 1909, is valid and binding on the Newfoundland government.

This was a contract entered into by the administration of Sir Robert Bond, before his government was turned out, and that of Sir Edward Morris installed. Under that contract the Commercial Cable Company laid two cables to Newfoundland. Upon the Morris administration coming into power it repudiated the contract. The supreme court of Newfoundland sustained that repudiation, but the House of Lords now reverses that decision, with costs to be paid by the Newfoundland government.

MAYOR TALKS OF SO. MARKET ST.

About \$1,500,000 worth of property would be affected by the widening and extension of South Market street, as proposed to Mayor Fitzgerald by Henry D. Forbes, vice president of the National Shawmut Bank, who says that the improvements would greatly relieve traffic in what has been for years one of the most congested districts in Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald says he believes the improvement should be made, if sufficient money can be secured by an appropriation, but he says that one of the greatest deterrents to such work is the law which limits betterment assessments to 125 feet from the improvement. This law, he added, real estate interests have defended every time he has tried to have it repealed.

ANCIENT JOUSTING SEEN IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Queen Alexandra witnessed at Epsom Court the final rehearsal for the brilliant Elizabethan tournament, to be held today at a cost of \$200,000. This amount is more than covered by the bookings.

Among the 250 performers almost every leading family of the kingdom is represented. Lord Craven, one of the tilting knights, has an exquisite suit of armor made for Philip II of Spain, says a London message to the New York Herald.

ELECTORAL BILL PASSING IN FRANCE

NEW YORK—A Paris despatch to the New York Herald says that the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the government's electoral reform bill.

This is a notable triumph for the premier, Mr. Poincaré, in view of the opposition of a large section of the powerful radical and socialist radical groups.

CHINA LOOKS TO SALT FOR CASH
NEW YORK—The finance minister has submitted to the foreign minister a scheme to reorganize the salt impost, says a Peking despatch to the New York Herald. It is hoped thereby to raise a revenue of from \$70,000,000 to \$109,000,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Among the arrivals at T wharf today was the steam trawler Ripple, the first steamer to arrive with fish for nearly a week, since the strike among the fishermen. The Ripple is the first of six which will arrive within a few days, as the whole fleet is now operating again. She brought in 21,000 pounds of haddock, 600 cod, and 500-hake. Cod continues scarce and, even with only a moderate demand, the price took another jump today. All prices advanced slightly again. Dealers' quotations: Steak cod \$9.50 per hundred-weight, market cod \$7.25, haddock \$7.50, pollock \$5.00, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.25. Groundfish arrivals: Elenora De Costa, 2000 pounds; Louisa R. Sylva, 13,200; Stranger, 15,000; Marian, 4800; Columbia, 3700; and Thomas Brundage, 19,500. The Elenora De Costa also had 800 pounds of halibut and the L. R. Sylva 100.

There was also a mackerel arrival, the first for several days, and two swordfish arrivals at the pier today. The Lois H. Corkum brought in 10 barrels of tinkers from off Chatham, while the Richard Numan had 160 swordfish and the Metacommet 70.

Captain Robert Wildes of the Schooner Richard Numan reports sighting two schools of mackerel last Tuesday on the southeast part of Georges in lat. 40.43. Other arrivals also report mackerel schooling on Georges. Butterfish are evidently numerous in the same locality. Nearly all the captured swordfish contain butterfish, which fishermen take as a good omen for a plentiful supply of that kind of fish this season.

Richard T. Green Company of Chelsea has been awarded the contract for repairing the barkentine Krenlim, which was damaged by fire at Portland, Me., June 30. The vessel will arrive here tomorrow in tow. Her cabin interior was entirely destroyed, the stern damaged and the starboard planing aft also damaged. New main and mizzen masts and rigging also will be required. The cost of repairing the Krenlim will be approximately \$14,000. She will be laid up about six weeks, after which she probably will go to Weymouth, N. S., and load lumber for Cienfuegos.

Success attended the launching of the new harbor and bay tug Neptune from Green's shipyard Chelsea, last evening, and she was towed to Bertelsen & Peterson's yard at East-Boston today where her engines and boiler will be installed. Miss Mary Martell, daughter of the assistant manager of the Boston Towboat Company was the sponsor. The Neptune is the sister ship to the Saturn which was completed recently. She was built for the Boston Towboat Company and will be used principally about the harbor. She is 85 feet long, 22 feet beam and 10.6 feet depth of hold. She is expected to be put in commission in about three weeks.

With 110 passengers, the largest number the line has carried this season, the steamer Nantasket, Captain Hudgins, is now on the way here from Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News.

While preparing to leave port the ocean tug Calvert, which arrived here several days ago from New York to tow the barges Hereford and Upton to South Amboy, broke her propeller and will have to remain here until a new one is sent on from Baltimore.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived
Str Verona (Nor), Oxholm, Port Maria, and Port Antonio, Jan. July 5, with 23,300 lbs of bananas, 55 bbls oranges, 8 bbls limes and 2 pbls of lime juice for United Fruit Company.

Str Captain Bennett (Nor), Pettersen, Sosna, S. D. July 5, with fruit to United Fruit Company.

Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Colby, Bath, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Old Colony, Hawes, New York, with merchandise to Eastern S. S. Corp.
Tug S. O. Co., No. 2, Muller, New York, tug bges S. O. Co., No. 58 and 76.

Tug Juno, Brennan, Plymouth twg bg Tobyhanna.
Tug Plymouth, Hansen, Portland, Me.
Tug Nellie, Swim, Gloucester, twg bw A R Co No 78.

Schr Samuel W. Hathaway, Rutledge, Jacksonville June 28, with lumber for P. S. Hunkins & Co, vessel to Crowell & Thurlow.

Str Millinocket, Sammon, Stockton, Me, with paper to discharge here.
Bg Elk Garden, Philadelphia for Lynn.
Schr Edward S. Eveleth, Barnes, Ipswich, Mass, Sand.

Cleared
Str Limon (Br), Blair, Port Limon.
Str Verona (Nor), Oxholm, Port Antonio.

Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Persian, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Str Old Colony, Hawes.
Str City of Rockland, Colby, Bath.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Sailed
Str Calvin Austin, St John, N B; F. L. Lisman, Newport News; tugs Plymouth, Port Johnson, twg bges C. R. R. of N. J., No. 2, 10 and 14; Vesta, Saugus, twg lighter Locust; Nellie, twg bge J. Carleton Hudson, Lynn; bark Sunlight (Br), Macoris; schr Methebesee, for an eastern

port; schr Mary Brewer, Thomaston; schr Eleanor A. Percy, for Sewalls.
Strs Numidian (Br), Glasgow; Kershaw, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; James S. Whitney, New York; Old Colony; Suffolk, Norfolk; schr Eva C. (Br), Halifax, N S; str Everett, Baltimore.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
NEW YORK, July 11—Arrd strs Saratoga, Havana; Craigball, Santa Fe; Caracas, Laguayra, Curacao and San Juan, P R; Florizel, St Johns, N F and Halifax, N S; Metapan, Santa Marta, Porto Colombia and Carthage, Marjestic, Southampton.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
ROCKLAND, July 11—Arrd str Camden, Boston for Bangor.
NORFOLK, July 10—Sld str Nantucket, Boston.

MOONS OF JUPITER STUDIED IN JAMAICA

William F. Pickering of Providence, son of Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard, was among the passengers on the United Fruit Company's steamer Verona, which arrived today from Jamaica ports. He has been visiting his father at Mandeville, Jamaica. Professor Pickering has been there for several months and expects to remain for a year and a half. He said Professor Pickering was engaged in studying the Jupiter satellites.

Luther N. Wright and Eustace M. Douglas of Boston were also passengers on the Verona. The steamer brought a cargo of 23,300 bunches of bananas, 55 barrels of oranges, a quantity of green limes and lime juice.

At 10:30 a. m. yesterday the Verona ran close to the Norwegian ship Marosa, bound from New York for Copenhagen, in lat. 30.30 north, lon. 69.40 west. In lat. 38.02 north, lon. 70.13 west, Captain Johsen sighted a drifting buoy, painted black, which had been either a bell or a whistling buoy, with most of the cage knocked off.

RECEIVERS ORDER IMPROVEMENTS

DETROIT—Receivers of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company authorized General Manager William Cotter recently to proceed at once with the work of adding several important improvements long needed by the road.

They will include construction of a large coal chute in Saginaw for use in fueling locomotives. With necessary mechanical equipment, it is estimated this will cost approximately \$50,000.

Two new roundhouses will be built, one in Port Huron and the other in Ludington at a cost of about \$50,000 each.

Two new stations are to be erected, one in Port Huron and the other in St. Joseph. Each will cost about \$25,000.

The work authorized will involve an aggregate expenditure of approximately \$200,000.

QUEBEC PREMIER IN LEOPOLD ORDER

QUEBEC, Que.—Sir Lomer Gouin has received the following message from J. Dailyvgnon, minister of foreign affairs, Brussels:

"It has pleased the King, my august sovereign, to name you, on my recommendation, grand officer of the order of Leopold II. I have the honor to forward you under same cover the insignia of this decoration, as well as an authentic copy of the warrant of nomination of the twenty-first of this month."

The decoration is a star with gold center. It bears the device "L'Union Fait La Force."

CITY POSTAL BANK RECEIPTS GROW

CINCINNATI—Information received from Washington by Postmaster Monfort, recently, ranks Cincinnati as sixth among the cities of the country in the amount of postal savings business done up to April 30, says the Times Star.

At that date \$367,622 had been deposited. The Cincinnati deposits increased 11.6 per cent over the last report, with average deposits of \$95.09. A total of \$17,000,000 is now deposited with the government.

CADETS PREPARE FOR WEEK'S CAMP

About 350 members of the first corps cadets will leave the South station tomorrow for Hingham, where they will go into camp for a week. The corps will be in command of Col. Franklin L. Joy, with Maj. Charles H. Cole second officer.

Lieut. William M. Marshall, United States infantry, is detailed by the government as acting inspector.

MELROSE GRANTS PIPE FRANCHISE
Melrose board of aldermen has granted the Malden & Melrose Gaslight Company a franchise for laying a 12-inch gas main from Pleasant street and Wyoming avenue, Florence, West Foster, Vinton, Orris, Warren and Franklin streets to the Stoneham line, to give service to the town of Stoneham and increase the service in Melrose.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
"France, for New York..... July 11
"Madonna, for Naples-Marseilles..... July 11
"America, for Hamburg..... July 11
"Majestic, for Southampton..... July 11
"St. Louis, for Bremen..... July 11
"Minneapolis, for Southampton..... July 11
"Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp..... July 11
"Cunarder, for London..... July 11
"George Washington, for Bremen..... July 11
"Kursk, for Rotterdam-Libau..... July 11
"Natchez, for Liverpool..... July 11
"Lusitania, for Havre..... July 11
"New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... July 11
"Cunarder, for London..... July 11
"Oceania, for Naples-Trieste..... July 11
"Volturno, for Rotterdam..... July 11
"Mette, for Liverpool..... July 11
"Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen..... July 11
"La Savoie, for Gibraltar-Naples..... July 11
"President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... July 11
"Venetia, for Bremen..... July 11
"Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... July 11
"New York, for Southampton..... July 11
"Cunarder, for London..... July 11
"Minneapolis, for Southampton..... July 11
"Mette, for Liverpool..... July 11
"Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen..... July 11
"La Savoie, for Gibraltar-Naples..... July 11
"President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... July 11
"Venetia, for Bremen..... July 11
"Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... July 11
"New York, for Southampton..... July 11
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"New York, for Southampton..... July 11
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"New York, for Southampton..... July

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

PROFESSIONALS ARE EXPRESSING VIEWS ON BEARISH LINES

Tariff Talk Now Indulged in by Traders—Price Changes Reflect an Unsteady Tone in the Market

LONDON IS SPOTTY

It usually occurs that following a slump in the market considerable bearish sentiment is created. The talk among operators this morning was generally of the pessimistic order so far as prices were concerned. Politics was the disturbing influence.

Traders speculated as to what might happen if free trade became a fact. However, the early sales did not reflect anything more than an unsteady tone. Prices were irregular, but moved in a narrow groove. Business was small. This was accounted for largely by the vacation season. Many habitual market operators are paying only casual attention to the tape.

A feature of the early trading today was weakness in the equipment stocks. American Locomotive and Car & Foundry showed distinct losses. Great Northern preferred also was weak. Steel came out in large blocks and was a weak feature.

Price changes were small on the local exchange. The market was barely steady.

Stocks pursued a zigzag movement during the first half of the session but price changes were not important in any instance. Bethlehem Steel attracted a little attention, advancing well after a weak opening. The preferred opened off 1/2 at 66 1/2 and advanced more than a point before midday. American Central opened up 1/4 at 34 1/2 and rose a point. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 116 1/2, sagged off and then advanced more than a point. General Electric opened up 1/2 at 176 1/2 and continued to improve.

Illinois Central opened unchanged at 128 1/2, advanced to 129 1/2 and then declined. Business at midday was very quiet.

On the local exchange U. S. Smelting opened unchanged at 44 1/2, declined a point and then rallied. Superior Copper opened unchanged at 45 and advanced a point.

LONDON—There was a rather confused ending to the stock markets today. Gift-edged securities were firmer and home rails ended cheerful, though under best prices. Americans reacted and were unsteady. Canadian Pacific was flat and Grand Trunk resisted the depressing influences in the transatlantic department. Foreign securities ruled steady.

Sopper stocks closed at the lowest on the fresh slump in the metal. Rio Tinto ended down 1 at 77 1/2. De Beers off 1/4 at 19 1/2, in sympathy with general weakness in the mining department.

Marconi refused to improve. Paris bourse irregular. Berlin quiet.

WELSH TIN PLATE EXPORTS

NEW YORK—The recent coal strike in Great Britain had a demoralizing influence on exports of tin plate from Wales, which decreased 4762 tons, or about 47,620 boxes in May, about half the decrease being taken up by American manufacturers. Tin plate exports from this country in May increased about 2091 gross tons, or 209,000 boxes over May, 1911.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60 1/2c, Mexican dollars 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver steady, 75 15-16d, off 3-16d; gold premium at Madrid 5 7/8d; at Lisbon 11.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday fair; cooler tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds becoming north to northwest.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England—Generally fair tonight and Friday, except showers this afternoon or tonight in Maine; somewhat cooler tonight. There is no well-defined storm area east of the Rocky mountains. Local showers have occurred during the last 24 hours in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi river. The greatest rainfall in the eastern sections was 1.20 inches at Burlington, Vt. The highest temperature reported in the eastern section was 88 degrees at Boston. This vicinity is still on the southern edge of the shower area, but it is very doubtful about the showers extending as far south as New Haven. The temperatures are lower in the lake region and will probably be slightly lower in this vicinity during the next 24 hours.

Highest temperature 90, lowest temperature 72.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
B. M. 82.12 noon. 72
Average temperature yesterday, 84.11-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York.....90
Portland, Me.....92
Buffalo.....80
Albany.....80
Saratoga.....80
Washington.....80
Chicago.....84
Philadelphia.....84
St. Louis.....80
St. Paul.....80
San Francisco.....84
Jacksonville.....84
San Antonio.....84
San Diego.....84
San Jose.....84
San Francisco.....84
San Antonio.....84
San Diego.....84
San Jose.....84

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....4:15 High water, 7:22
Sun sets.....7:22 8:01 a.m., 8:28 p.m.
Length of day.....15:04

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
Am Can.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35
Am Can pf.....	116 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	117
Am Car Fndry.....	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Cities pf.....	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Coal Prod.....	98	98 1/2	97 1/2	98
Am Coal Prod pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Ice.....	25	25 1/2	25	25
Am Lined Oil.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Loco.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Smelting.....	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Smelting pf.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Sugar.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Am T & T.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am Woolen.....	27	27 1/2	27	27
Am Woolen pf.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34
Anaconda.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
Anaconda pf.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line.....	139	139 1/2	138 1/2	139
Baldwin Loco.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Best Steel.....	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
B R T.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ca Pacific.....	264	262	263 1/2	263 1/2
Central Leather.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chl & W. St.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chl & W. St pf.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chl M & St.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Chino.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Col Fuel.....	29	29	29	29
Con Gas.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Corn Products.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	167 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2
Denver pf.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Erie.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Erie pf.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Gen Electric.....	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
Gold Corp.....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Gr. Ore Co.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Guggenheim Ex Co.....	54	54	53 1/2	54
Harvester.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ill Central.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Inspiration.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Int Paper.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Paper pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kan & Tex.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
L & N.....	158 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Metrol.....	90	90	89 1/2	90
Metrol pf.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
M. & P. & S. M.....	147 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nat Biscuit.....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nat Lead.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
N. Y. & M. D. pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
North American.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Pennsylvania pf.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Phila. & W. P. pf.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Pittman.....	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Ry Steel.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Say Con Copper.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading.....	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Republic Steel.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Republic Steel pf.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Rock Island.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Sears Roebuck.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Sentinel A. L. pf.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Southern Railway.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry pf.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Studebaker pf.....	94	94	94	94
Tenn. Ice Copper.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Texas Company.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Third Avenue.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W pf.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Town Ship R. P. pf.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
United Dry Goods.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
United Dry Goods pf.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Union Pacific.....	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
U. S. Realty & I. pf.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U. S. Realty & I. pf.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Utah Copper.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Va-Car Chemical.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Wells Fargo Exp.....	140	140	140	140
Westinghouse.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Westinghouse pf.....	6	6	6	6
Woolworth.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

HIGHER PRICES PAID TO FARMERS

WASHINGTON—Agricultural department compares prices paid farmers on July 1 as follows:

	1912	1911
Corn (bushel).....	\$0.811	\$0.800
Wheat.....	900	843
Oats.....	525	575
Barley.....	810	791
Rye.....	836	769
Buckwheat.....	824	724
Flaxseed.....	1,084	1,084
Potatoes.....	1,036	963
Hay (ton).....	15,570	15,590
Cotton (post).....	112	144

Average of prices of above crops which represent about three-fourths of value of all crops declined 4.9 per cent during June, whereas in June, 1911, they advanced 6.7 per cent; they averaged on July 1 about 17.5 per cent higher than on July 1 last year.

Comparative prices of other farm products follow:

	1912	1911
Butter (pound).....	\$0.234	\$0.234
Chickens (pound).....	.11	.112
Eggs (dozen).....	.107	.112
Prices on June 15 averaged as follows:		
Hogs (100 lbs.).....	\$6.65	\$6.65
Beef cattle.....	2.23	4.43
Veal calves.....	4.33	5.72
Sheep.....	4.52	5.51
Lamb.....	6.02	5.51
Milk cows (each).....	45.84	48.36
Horses (each).....	145.00	145.00
Wool, unwashed (pound).....	.187	.185
Cotton seed (ton).....	19.24	25.38

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Sachem, from Liverpool, with 1000 bags beans.

Str Verona, from Port Antonio, with 23,300 stems bananas, 53 bbls oranges, 8 bbls lemons, 2 pchms lime juice.

Str Powhattan, from Norfolk, with 1500 bbls potatoes, 240 cts cukes, 120 cts tomatoes, 114 cts cantaloupes, 240 bts peanuts.

Str Katadish, from Jacksonville, with 722 cts pineapples.

Str James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 500 bbs beans, 1495 bbs macaroni. Steamer Massachusetts, from New York, brought 42 cts pineapples.

Steamer Old Colony, from New York, brought 5 bbs lemons, 3 cts pineapples, 108 bbs 25 bbls macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, apples 44 bbls, 5 bbs, straw-berries 410 cts. Other berries 654 cts, peaches 1153 cts, watermelons 2 cts, cantaloupes 15 cts, Jamaica oranges 110 bbs, Cal. oranges 5404 bbs, lemons 5 bbs, bananas 23,300 stems, Cal. dried fruit 2 cts, pineapples 2718 cts, raisins 1050 bbs, peanuts 1140 bags, potatoes 14,711 bushels.

Today, 634 pkgs; last year, 881 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$5.40@6.85, winter patents \$5.50@4.65, winter straights \$5.30@5.50, Kansas \$4.75@5.10, winter clear \$5.25, spring clear, in jute \$4.40@5, fancy \$5.50.

Milled—Spring bran \$25.75@26.25, winter bran \$25.75@26.50, red dog \$34, middlings \$28.50@32, mixed feed \$28@30.50, cottonseed meal \$31.00@32.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 85c, No. 3 yellow 82c, steam yellow 84c, ship No. 2 yellow 82 1/2@83c, No. 3 yellow 83 1/2c.

Straw—Oat, \$9.50@10; rye, \$17.50@18.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 59c, No. 2 clipped white 57 1/2c, No. 3 clipped white 56 1/2c, ship fancy 38 lbs 58@59 1/2c, fed 38 lbs 56@57 1/2c.

Hay—Choice, \$30@31; No. 1, \$28.50@29.50; No. 1 western, \$32@33; No. 1 Canadian, \$32@33; No. 2, \$23.50@25.50; No. 3, \$24.50@26.

Butter—Northern creamery, 28@28 1/2c; western, best, 28c.

Eggs—Fancy, nearby henner, 26@28c; western, best, 26 1/2@27c.

Beans—Peas, choice, per bu, \$3; med. hand picked, \$2.90@2.95; California, small white, \$3.10@3.15; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50@2.60; red kidneys, choice, \$2.00@3.

Potatoes—Maine, Green mountains, per 2-bu bag, \$2; new potatoes, per bbl, \$2.25@2.50; sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per bbl cask, \$5.50.

Onions—Texas, 50c@51; Egyptian, per bag, \$1@2.

Apples—Per bbl, \$2.50@7.

Fruit—Pineapples, per cts, \$1@2.75; strawberries, per qt, 15@18c; muskmelons, per cask, \$1.25@2.50 (standard); \$1@2 (pony size); watermelons, Florida, per 100, \$48; blueberries, North Carolina, per qt, 8@20c; blackberries, North Carolina, per qt, 10@12c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 14,850 lbs, 9470 lbs, 797,007 lbs butter; 618 bbs cheese, 5211 cts eggs; 1911, 9336 bbs, 4800 bbs, 493,492 lbs butter; 254 bbs cheese, 4141 cts eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 19,418 pkgs butter, 6426 bbs cheese, 27,054 cts eggs; 1911, 8652 pkgs butter, 6633 bbs cheese, 1

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 11)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albuquerque, N. M.—B. Spitz of lifted Spitz Mercantile Co.; Adams.
 Allentown, Pa.—H. C. Mohr; U. S. Allentown, Pa.—N. Claus; U. S. Allentown, Pa.—W. S. Byck of Byck Bros. Shoe Co.; seashore.
 Atlanta—Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; seashore.
 Baltimore—A. A. Spier of Spier Bros.; Essex.
 Baltimore, Md.—I. Eichengreen; Adams.
 Baltimore, Md.—Adler of Condit & Adler; seashore.
 Baltimore, Md.—C. Krommelt; Lenox.
 Baltimore, Md.—A. Schemmel of Pretzfelder & Co.; Adams.
 Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
 Baltimore, Md.—E. Tubman of Tubman & Co.; Essex.
 Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler of Frank & Adler; Essex.
 Baltimore, Md.—W. H. Jones; Lenox.
 Bangor, Me.—Mr. Sawyer of Sawyer B. & Co.; Lenox.
 Binghamton, N. Y.—J. Burns; U. S.
 Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Crabb; U. S.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 183 Essex st.
 Burlington, Vt.—J. C. Giesler; Thorn.
 Camden, N. J.—Geo. H. Gomersall; Thorn.
 Charleston, W. Va.—C. K. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Touraine.
 Charleston, W. Va.—J. E. Norwell of Kanawha Shoe Co.; Touraine.
 Charlotte, N. C.—H. Williams; U. S.
 Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Orgain; Lenox.
 Chicago, Ill.—J. H. Donat; U. S.
 Chicago, Ill.—B. Shinsheimer; Essex.
 Chicago, Ill.—F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden Co.; Thorn.
 Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Carson and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Co.; Thorn.
 Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex st.
 Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Sommer; Essex.
 Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Bittner of W. A. Westholt Co.; Essex.
 Chicago, Ill.—A. DeWitt of Sidwell DeWitt Shoe Co.; Essex.
 Chicago, Ill.—O. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
 Chicago, Ill.—W. H. Hopkins of Hopkins & Guppi; Essex.
 Chicago, Ill.—J. Corbett & C. R. Corser of L. W. Marks & Co.; Essex.
 Chicago, Ill.—O. C. Culter of Culter & Co.; U. S.
 Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy and I. N. Nettor of Chas. Meis Shoe Co.; Lenox.
 Cincinnati, O.—M. Israel of K. L. Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros.; Tour.
 Cincinnati, O.—C. O. Ottinger of I. Fallers Sons Co.; Lenox.
 Cincinnati, O.—M. Stix of Marks & Stix; Lenox.
 Cincinnati, O.—L. Freeman; U. S.
 Cincinnati, O.—V. G. P. Leatherbury of Leatherbury Shoe Co.; seashore.
 Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. W. Wallis of Betterton, England Shoe Co.; seashore.
 Cleveland, Ohio—A. F. Smock of Miller Bros.; U. S.
 Cleveland, Ohio—H. N. Hill; Thorn.
 Cooperburg, Mo.—H. H. Stachnacki; U. S.
 Dallas, Texas—Bert Kahn; Essex.
 Denver, Colo.—B. Burnham of J. Palmer Leather Co.; Essex.
 Des Moines, Ia.—H. W. Sessions; Adams.
 Des Moines, Ia.—H. C. Cochran; U. S.
 Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westing; U. S.
 Detroit, Mich.—B. R. McNamee; Essex.
 Detroit, Mich.—W. Booth of Michigan Shoe Co.; Lenox.
 Detroit, Mich.—H. W. Knapp; U. S.
 Duluth, Minn.—E. Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S.
 Duluth, Minn.—Geo. L. Hargrave of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Elmira, N. Y.—M. N. Friendly; U. S.
 Evansville, Ind.—W. R. Hinkle of Hinkle & Co.; U. S.
 Fremont, Neb.—A. H. Bode and Garrett Bode; U. S.
 Galveston, Texas—A. B. Galveston & H. House; Copley S.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. Ratten; Lenox.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of Herold-Bertch Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. Logie of Rindge, Kalmback Logie Co.; U. S.
 Harrisburg, Pa.—H. Hearn of Hearn & Moly; U. S.
 Havana, Cuba—F. de C. Canarte; U. S.
 Havana, Cuba—F. de M. Pons of Pons & Co.; U. S.
 Huntington, W. Va.—O. E. Reckard of Jeff. Reckard & Co.; U. S.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—E. C. Welsh of Ercy-son & Wolf.
 Jackson, Miss.—D. W. Reed; U. S.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—L. P. Kipkin; Essex.
 Jersey City, N. J.—M. Van Baal; U. S.
 Jonkin, Mo.—J. E. McCullin of McCullin & Co.; U. S.
 Kansas City, Mo.—C. B. S. Ellett of Ellett Bros.; Atlantic shoe.
 Kansas City, Mo.—H. E. Blaser of Jones, Post & Co.; U. S.
 Kansas City, Mo.—A. C. Larson; U. S.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—L. A. Anthony; U. S.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—E. J. McMillan of McMillan, Hazen & Co.; Essex.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—M. C. Preston of Hayes, Henson & Co.; Lenox.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—H. W. Hunkamp; U. S.
 Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Little Rock, Ark.—J. W. Lissner; U. S.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips; Essex.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—W. Sandler of Golden State Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Louisville, Ky.—J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Louisville, Ky.—H. Vogel of Vogel Bros.; U. S.
 Louisville, Ky.—J. Streng of Streng, Thalheimer & Co.; U. S.
 Lumberton, N. J.—Edward Reid; U. S.
 Lynchburg, Va.—J. R. Orey of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; Tour.
 Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington; Lenox.
 Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode and T. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Touraine.
 Marion, Ga.—G. J. Waxbaum; Lenox.
 Madison, Ind.—J. E. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; U. S.
 Marion, Ind.—E. S. Kinney; U. S.
 Memphis, Tenn.—J. E. Kenna of Goodbar & Co.; Atlantic shoe.
 Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Black Dry Goods Co.; U. S.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Geo. Harsh of Harsh-Edwards Shoe Co.; 148 Lincoln st.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafelmeier of Beak, Torrey & Co.; U. S.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—W. Wesner of Powers Mfr. Co.; U. S.
 Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy, Levy, Wolf & Fitts; Lenox.
 Montgomery, Ala.—L. W. Well; Lenox.
 Nashville, Tenn.—L. H. Small; U. S.
 Nashville, Tenn.—L. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; Adams.
 New Haven, Conn.—Mr. Sprague of E. Miller & Co.; Copley S.
 New Orleans, La.—C. B. Kellner of Kellner Bros.; U. S.
 New Orleans, La.—D. Brislara of Boston Shoe Store; Adams.
 New Orleans, La.—I. Kohlman; Atlantic shoe.
 New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
 New York, N. Y.—Dan Merritt of Merritt & Elliott; U. S.
 New York, N. Y.—J. Levy and I. Kirschner; U. S.
 New York, N. Y.—J. Levy and S. L. Golden; U. S.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. L. Compta; U. S.
 Omaha, Neb.—C. D. Peterson; U. S.
 Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hayward; U. S.
 Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham, Bangamer Co.; U. S.
 Peoria, Ill.—Miss Minnie Thielbar of Thielbar Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of

Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; room 214, 207 Essex st.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—A. McGowan of John Wynn; U. S.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—A. H. Gusting and E. Gildersleeve.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Fred H. Jantzen; U. S.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Geo. DeCour of DeCour Bros. U. S.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—G. F. Grieb of Grieb & Sons; seashore.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Bell of Bell & Co.; Lenox.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—H. M. Abdill of Bell & Co.; U. S.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay; U. S.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—J. R. Turner; U. S.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. J. Laug of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—L. Haines of T. R. Ray & Co.; Adams.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—S. N. Wagner; U. S.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—C. S. Sauters of W. H. Craddock Co.; U. S.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—C. Mercer; U. S.
 Portland, Me.—G. A. Davis; U. S.
 Portland, Me.—G. A. Davis; U. S.
 Portsmouth, N. H.—E. T. Purcell of Tracey & Co.; Essex.
 Quincy, Ill.—O. B. Gordon; U. S.
 Quincy, Ill.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Co.; U. S.
 Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin of S. Putnam & Co.; U. S.
 Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
 Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
 Richmond, Va.—Hamilton Field; Lenox.
 Richmond, Va.—H. A. Coleman of Wingo, Ellitt & Crump; Parker.
 Richmond, Va.—L. G. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; U. S.
 Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Essex.
 Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn, C. J. Reichert and R. J. Crombach of F. W. Hahn & Co.; U. S.
 Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thing and F. A. Meeser of L. P. Rose; Lenox.
 Rochester, N. Y.—Geo. M. Miers of Meeser & Co.; Essex.
 Saginaw, Mich.—Mr. Hillman of Melz-Alberton Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Salt Lake City, Utah—Eugene Roberts; U. S.
 Savannah, Ga.—S. McDougald of C. F. Savannah Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.
 St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Williams of Williams Marvin & Co.; Tour.
 St. Louis, Mo.—H. Rodgers of Rodgers & Co.; U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—D. J. Jones; U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—J. E. Meyer of Meyer & Co.; Lenox.
 St. Louis, Mo.—R. E. Yeager; U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—B. Adams of Geo. B. Adams Shoe Co.; U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—M. G. Davis of Noyes & Son; U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—A. Epstein of A. Epstein & Son; U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Lane of E. Dittman Shoe Co.; seashore.
 St. Louis, Mo.—L. Swarts and A. Hart of Wertheim, Swarts & Co.; 144 Essex street.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Edwin Peters of Peters Shoe Co.; Tour.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Henry Fiedler of The Famous; U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Noble of Molton & Noble; Essex.
 St. Louis, Mo.—M. S. Tipton of Roberts, Johnson & Rand.
 Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillman & Co.; U. S.
 Toledo, Ohio—C. L. Dederich of Simmons B. & Co.; 123 Lincoln st.
 Toledo, Ohio—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Toledo, Ohio—W. R. Alworth; Lenox.
 Washington, D. C.—G. B. White of White & Co.; U. S.
 Washington, D. C.—S. Spitzer; Essex.
 Washington, D. C.—W. H. Kewest; Adams.
 Wavercross, Ga.—W. E. Bates; U. S.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Wichita, Kan.—W. C. Adkins; U. S.
 York, Pa.—A. Herhold; U. S.
 York, Pa.—P. D. S. and C. L. Peterman; U. S.
 York, Pa.—E. Reibner; U. S.
 Zanesville, O.—J. W. Garrett of W. B. Cosgrove; S. S.

WESTERN ELECTRIC BUSINESS CLOSE TO THAT OF LAST YEAR

NEW YORK—Returns for June complete the first half calendar and fiscal year for the Western Electric Company. Total of goods billed out during that period runs surprisingly close to the company's official estimate, made when the year was not two months old and which was that 1912 would show a total of approximately the same as 1911's total of \$66,000,000 gross business. Goods billed out during June were 10 per cent more than for that month a year ago, which makes this year's six months' aggregate of gross sales 2 per cent ahead of the corresponding six months in 1911. The 10 per cent increase for June is like the abnormal increase of 17 per cent shown in April, and is due to special circumstances. It does not mean that affairs are improving as rapidly as indicated by last month's returns, the six months' total being a better criterion of how the Western Electric is progressing.

Fluctuations by months in the company's business have been considerable this year to date. January and February were respectively 9 per cent and 2 per cent behind the corresponding months in 1911. March ran about even with the preceding March, April showed a gain of 17 per cent, May a falling off of 4 per cent and June an increase of 10 per cent.

Speaking of the outlook for the rest of the year an officer of the company said: "We look for a rather better business this fall but nothing sensational. New construction is going ahead quietly but steadily and the situation, from the manufacturers' viewpoint seems very sound. We will be satisfied if business remains on its present satisfactory basis."

The Western Electric Company is one of the largest users of copper in the country, but it is against its policy to speculate in the metal. In other words, it buys copper only to cover actual requirements in sight and never carries more than nominal stocks of the metal. Spring and fall are the corporation's two big seasons, the summer months showing a slackening, though not to the extent of most manufacturing lines.

FINANCES OF LOCOMOBILE CO.

Net earnings of the Locomobile Company of America, latest of automobile manufacturers to command new financing were \$472,562 for the year 1911. For the 5½ years ended Dec. 31, 1911, net after depreciation reserves and maintenance averaged \$330,224 annually.

The company had just sold an issue of \$1,500,000 6 per cent sinking fund 10-year bonds redeemable at 105, thereby making capital as follows:

	Authorized	Out-
10% bonds	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Twelve-year 6% debentures	2,500,000	1,000,000
7% non-cumulative preferred stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
Common stock	5,000,000	4,750,000
Total	\$10,500,000	\$8,750,000

President Davis says that net earnings for 1912 should exceed \$600,000. Also that the company has not quick assets amount to \$3,924,047. This figure, of course, did not include \$5,000,000 of patents and good-will.

On June 1, 1913, a sinking fund of \$150,000 will become operative, of which amount \$100,000 is obligatory and must be paid to the trustee, while \$50,000 is to be paid only as earned.

J. J. Albright, vice-president of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo, is the largest individual stockholder.

MANY ORDERS FOR THE RAIL MILLS

NEW YORK—Not in five years have steel mills had more rail orders. On Wednesday a prominent independent was compelled to decline an order of 6000 tons from an eastern road.

Steel Corporation rail mills are operating full. Orders on the books represent full operations for the rest of the year. There has been a revival of car buying and inquiries are in the market for close to 20,000 cars.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

Through its subsidiary, the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, the United States Rubber Company will build a \$1,000,000 tire plant in Canada. Output of tires of the company will thereby be increased to 500 daily.

C. N. Buchell of Packard, Marston & Brooks, Salem, Mass.
 J. T. Milne of Weber Shoe Co., North Adams, Mass.
 E. J. Reynolds of Condon Bros. Shoe Co., Brockton.
 Fenerty & Cossaboom, Lynn, Mass.
 F. Salter of Perfection Shoe Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 T. R. Newcomb of Newcomb, Anderson Shoe Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 R. E. Yeager of R. E. Yeager Shoe Co., Selingsgrove, Pa.
 C. C. Tucker of Tennessee Shoe Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 C. Knabe of Hogan Shoe Co., Cincinnati, O.
 S. L. Wells of Dolgellville Felt Shoe Co., Dolgellville, N. Y.
 E. C. Livingston, New Oxford, Pa.
 E. J. Rudnick of Rudnick Shoe Co., Haverhill, Mass.
 C. A. Estes of Krippendorf-Dittman, Cincinnati, O.
 W. J. Best of New Oxford Shoe Co., New Oxford, Pa.
 H. W. Ross of Gage & Ross, Haverhill, Mass.
 W. A. Swett of Bickford & Swett, Haverhill, Mass.

SMALLER EARNINGS OF BOSTON TRUST COMPANIES SHOWN

More Than 8 Per Cent Drop From Last Year's Remarkable Results Due to Unsatisfactory Money Rates

COMPARISONS MADE

Like the banks, but in even more marked degree, the earnings of the Boston trust companies have been adversely affected by the unsatisfactory money rates prevailing throughout the greater part of the past fiscal year, exact returns for which are now being made to the controller of the currency. From June 7, 1911, to June 14, 1912, the earnings of the Boston trust companies totaled \$2,042,428, equivalent to just 18 per cent on the average capital stock outstanding for the 52 weeks.

Contrasted with this is a showing of about 26.4 per cent for last year. This drop of 8.4 per cent compares with a reduction of only 3.8 per cent in the earning power of national banks for the same period, showing rather plainly that the trust companies were the greater sufferers from the reaction in rates some few months ago. The fact is that several of the trust companies had banner years in 1911, and for that calendar year the total earnings ran well over \$2,600,000, or in the aggregate, the largest on record.

In some degree this accounts for the displacement from leadership in earning power of the United States, which last year made the rather phenomenal showing upon \$200,000 capital at 80.9 per cent. The United States, with 31.3 per cent, now drops into second place behind the New England, which leads the field with 44.8 per cent. The New England incidentally is the oldest trust company in Boston. As a result of the doubling of capital stock to \$5,000,000 last August, the Old Colony, on a percentage basis, goes into ninth place with 16 per cent, figured on an average capital of \$4,764,150 for the entire period.

It should be noted that in computing \$124,070 earnings for the State Street Trust Company, allowance has been made for \$60,000 which has gone into its new banking building and is not shown in that item in the balance sheet.

In the following tabulation are shown capital, surplus and undivided profits, earnings and percentage earned upon capital stock of each of the Boston trust companies from dates of the bank commissioner's calls, June 7, 1911, to June 14, 1912. The Comptroller, not yet a year old, is omitted from the calculation:

	Capital	Surplus	% on Capital
American	\$1,000,000	\$224,228	22.42
Bay State	500,000	700,848	140.17
Bay State	500,000	700,848	140.17
Boston Safe	1,000,000	2,008,567	200.86
Columbia	1,000,000	34,481	3.45
Fidelity	1,000,000	78,710	7.87
Dorchester	200,000	20,430	10.21
Exchange	250,000	17,813	7.12
Federal	1,000,000	309,141	30.91
International	1,000,000	4,564,000	456.40
Liberty	200,000	157,275	78.64
Lincoln	200,000	28,287	14.14
Mattapan	100,000	125,344	125.34
Old Colony	5,000,000	5,313,233	106.27
Paul Revere	200,000	43,730	21.87
State Street	1,000,000	1,323,563	132.36
U. S.	1,000,000	1,358,586	135.86
Total	\$14,850,000	\$27,052,720	\$27.05

*000 omitted. †On \$4,764,150 capital. ‡On \$294,329 capital.

TEXAS EXPECTS CAR SHORTAGE

AUSTIN, Tex.—It is the expressed belief of well-informed railroad traffic men that a big car shortage in Texas, and perhaps in the West this fall is inevitable. The assurance of enormous crops and the exceptionally bright business prospects make it certain that the autumn movement of freight will be of record-breaking volume. While many of the railroads have added greatly to their equipment, they are still short of what will be necessary to handle the tonnage that will soon start.

Besides the large cotton crop in prospect, the corn yield is larger than for several years, as is also the wheat, oats, and in fact all other farm outputs. The midsummer traffic of the Texas railroads is larger than ever before known. This is due to the activity in all lines of business and to the large yields of fruit, truck and other early crops. The lumber tonnage handled by the railroads of this state is larger than that of any other one commodity. An increase of this character of traffic is reported, and it promises to be still greater this fall, when building operations become more active.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912.	1911.
Exchanges	\$31,886,430	\$29,851,463
Balances	1,731,751	3,079,109

United States treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$201,260.

MINNESOTA CROPS

MINNEAPOLIS—Crop situation right up to the minute remains very favorable. The situation remains practically perfect.

IRON AND STEEL SPECIFICATIONS AT LOW PRICES

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The first 10 days of the second half of the year have borne out the general expectation of a marked shrinkage in iron and steel orders in July and August. Many consumers of steel products having entered definite specifications for all the low priced material taken at prices \$1 to \$3 a ton below the present level will have only a casual interest in the market for several months.

The Steel Corporation's statement of unfilled orders at the end of June, given last July 10, shows a total of \$807,846 tons, against 5,759,883 tons on May 13, an increase of 56,306 tons. It should be borne in mind that the very heavy specifications in June could not affect this statement, which deals with new business, as represented by contracts entered into in that month. The increase is unexpected and the total is the largest since that at the close of 1909, which was 5,927,031 tons.

The failure of the market for steel, making pig iron in the central West to reflect the advances in finished steel products, and the smaller ones in steel billets and sheet bars is a matter of some comment. In fact, the whole pig iron situation in that district and in the farther western lake region must be judged in the light of the large capacity of modern furnaces now idle at lake cities—three in the Buffalo district, one at Cleveland, one at Toledo, three at Chicago and two in the Milwaukee district.

The high price asked for coke has doubt held back furnaces that are ready to blow in. But the coke situation is now working easier. In the past week contract coke for the second half of the year has sold at \$22.25, and there is freer offering on that basis. The fact that so many furnaces have entered the third quarter without contracting, leaving some coke producers without either contract or prompt orders for July, has caused some weakening in the price.

Foundry iron markets present some cross-currents. Eastern producers have been able to establish an advance and southern furnaces have realized higher prices for certain irons wanted for usual mixtures, as high as \$12 being done, but the middle western furnaces are still making prices that have delayed the disappearance of low-priced Tennessee iron in closely competitive territory.

In semi-finished steel it is noteworthy that the wants of sheet and tinplate mills are better taken care of and that no premiums are offered for prompt delivery of sheet bars, though there was little of this at any time. A further sale is reported of 8000 tons of rolling billets from an eastern mill for shipment to the central West. Export shipments of billets and sheet bars have been large. Intimations of still higher prices for the heavier forms of finished material are not well founded. Two minor advances in other lines have been made in the past week, however—\$1 a ton on blue annealed sheets, making 1.30c. Pittsburgh, the minimum for No. 8 and heavier and 1.40c. for No. 10, and a \$2 advance on hoops, this being effective July 10.

The wrought steel pipe trade has established the recent advance of \$2 a ton on 7-in. pipe and larger, following the early June advance in smaller sizes. In iron pipe also a general advance of \$2 has been effected.

A feature of the export steel trade is the larger participation of independent steel companies. An interesting negotiation is for 50,000 tons of plates between one of these companies and a large stock shipyard.

MIDDLE WEST STEEL TRADE

CHICAGO—Western steel mills refuse practically all new tonnage, especially rails. Tennessee, Colorado and Illinois companies are booked up until end of the year, and during week past refused many fair orders, which have gone to the far east.

Cambria, Pennsylvania and Carnegie companies can take some more, but not much. Railroads deferred rail and other orders too long and are now scrambling ineffectually to meet pressing needs. Car buying breaks out again, but car plants could not do much more for this season's requirements, even if they could get steel. Volume of new car inquiries surprises equipment men, after the big spurt of last spring. Five to six thousand cars are eagerly sought after in the western district, and similar conditions prevail in plates, structural and bars.

Spikes and bolts advanced here \$1 the past week, completing the range of recent advance. No further advances are expected soon. Outside warehouses, which already advanced prices \$2, contemplate another to stop the avalanche. They usually make deliveries the same day orders are received, but several are now three to four days behind.

GERMAN IRON OUTPUT

BERLIN—Production of iron in Germany in May was 1,463,610 metric tons, compared with 1,312,255 a year before. For the year the production is 7,006,120 against 6,410,642 in 1911.

BANK OF BENGAL REDUCES RATE

CALCUTTA—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.

OPERATING ECONOMIES WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY ALTON

Substantial Per Annum Increase in Net Earnings Expected as a Result of Improvements to Be Made Up on the Property in Near Future

NEW YORK—Although the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has decided to issue only \$4,500,000 of its \$20,000,000 6 per cent authorized issue of gold bonds, it is learned that the 1912 budget of the company calls for the expenditure of about \$9,000,000. Whether or not more than the \$4,500,000 of the bonds will be issued this year is impossible to state, but it is thought quite likely that the new interests who have taken the affairs of the company in charge will see fit to expend a larger amount for improvements, betterments, etc., this year.

Conservative estimates are that with the expenditure of about \$9,000,000 on the property it will be possible to effect operating economies which will be sufficient to result in an increase in net earnings of at least \$1,600,000 per annum. Therefore it is thought quite likely that the Union Pacific interests, with this fact in mind, together with the promise of very much larger gross earnings by the company, will consider it a wise policy to put a greater amount into the property immediately than the \$4,500,000 that will be derived from the bonds which have been underwritten by Union Pacific interests.

It is pointed out that the only difficulty which has confronted the Chicago & Alton in the past has been its inability to handle the increasing business that it has received from year to year economically. By reason of inadequate yard facilities the company has had to pay extraordinarily high switching charges, while yard and station expenses have also been a great deal higher than any of the other western companies. With the expenditure around \$9,000,000 on the property, which according to well informed interests is a modest sum for the requirements of the company, it is calculated that the cost of handling freight will be reduced by a very large percentage. As has been stated heretofore it is the purpose of the Chicago & Alton management to add a number of stretches of double track to its system, in order that the shipment of freight may be greatly facilitated. The principal point at which double tracking is needed is on the company's line entering Kansas City.

Attention is called to the fact that gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton have shown satisfactory annual increases during the past few years, but operating expenses have increased so much as to produce a falling off in net. Last year the ratio of expenses to gross was 71.50 per cent, as compared with 64.63 per cent in the year previous and 69.26 per cent in 1909.

It is stated that the Chicago & Alton would have received a very much larger amount of gross business in the past had its facilities been sufficiently adequate to have handled the business. By reason of the company's direct line from Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City, it is pointed out that the road is the logical outlet for through traffic of the Erie Railroad Company from Chicago points to the Southwest.

As soon as the company has improved the property with the new funds that are now available, and additional amounts that will in all probability be forthcoming as they are needed, it is probable that not only the Erie, but other companies entering Chicago from the East and other points will turn over a considerably larger volume of business to the Alton at present. Therefore, it is only natural to assume that with increased gross business and a substantial saving in the cost of handling traffic, the company's net will take care of itself.

Although the company this year will unquestionably show a deficit over fixed charges, interests which are thoroughly familiar with its operations predict that by the beginning of 1913 the company will be in a position to produce very much more satisfactory net operating results and it is thought quite likely that the 1913 fiscal year will show a substantial surplus over charges.

The election of B. A. Worthington to the presidency of the road is a most significant factor in connection with the present situation. It has been known for some time that Mr. Shonts' many responsibilities in this city in connection with his identity with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New

York Railways Company, have made it impossible for him to give as much of his time to affairs of the Chicago & Alton as are required by the road.

With Mr. Worthington in the field of operation, devoting all of his time to affairs of the property, it is probable that the road in due time will emerge from its present difficulties and find itself on a satisfactory revenue-earnings basis. It is not improbable, however, that Mr. Worthington will carry out largely the program of improvements and betterments to the property which Mr. Shonts and his associates have already outlined.

In the not distant future it is expected that Mr. Shonts will also tender his resignation from the presidency of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company, which company owns a controlling interest of the Chicago & Alton. It is impossible to state whether or not Mr. Worthington will succeed Mr. Shonts as president of this company. It is well known that Mr. Shonts has a large personal interest in this company, and it is not probable that he will see fit to relinquish his present voice in affairs of the property until satisfactory arrangements can be made for future operations of the property with his successor.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues to move only in a limited routine way and

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

INDUSTRIAL UNREST
ARGUED BY PREMIER
AND COMMERCE MEN

Mr. Asquith Is Proposing Inquiry Into Canada Act to Stop Strikes, and Also Into Schemes of Profit-Sharing

CAUSES ALLEGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—An influential deputation, composed of members of chambers of commerce throughout the country, most of whom were employers of labor, waited recently on the prime minister in connection with the question of industrial unrest.

Sir Algernon Firth, who introduced the deputation, pointed out that they came with the sincere desire to aid in the solution of this most difficult problem. The present condition of affairs, he said, was having a very serious and prejudicial effect on the interests of the whole community.

The two chief causes of the present unrest were, in their opinion, first, the increased cost of living, and, second, Socialist agitation. Employers, he maintained, were anxious to remedy any injustices that existed in the works under their charge. It should be remembered, however, that many trades which were in active competition with foreign nations could not afford to increase their cost of production.

Monotony Is Seen

Various members of the deputation then stated their views of the question. One of the most interesting views was that taken by Mr. Douglas, of the Bradford Dyers Association, who urged that work had become very monotonous as a result of the introduction of machinery. As a remedy, he recommended payment by piece rather than by time, so as to give the workman a money interest in his work.

In reply, Mr. Asquith said that he entirely concurred with the view that had been expressed by more than one speaker, namely, that it was most undesirable that the government, as a government, should concern itself in industrial disputes. Intervention, however, should only be practised as a last resort, and then only in cases where the nature of the dispute was such as to threaten the general welfare of the community.

The ideal state of things seemed to him to be the one that existed in that industrial paradise which had been described by one of the speakers, where there was a board, consisting of elected representatives of masters and men, who agreed together to abide by the decisions of the board on questions of wages, and not to strike or lock out until the board had come to a decision.

Agreement Is Kept

This agreement, he added, had been observed by both parties without any penalty during a generation, and he expressed the hope that those who represented the workmen in trade unions would more and more come to see that those who entered into industrial agreements of this kind should be expected to enter into them with the assurance that on one side and the other they would be faithfully observed. For such a purpose some substantial deposit should be made by both sides.

Mr. Asquith gave it clearly to be understood that the time was not ripe for any system of compulsory arbitration. A reference had been made by one speaker, however, to the Canadian act, which provided for compulsory investigation by an impartial authority before either the masters locked out their men or the men went out on strike, and the government proposed to have a careful inquiry made by competent men as to how the act was working in Canada so that they might see whether it was not possible to adapt it to the conditions of Great Britain. The Board of Trade had also been engaged for some time past in investigating various schemes of profit sharing and by September they would be in a position to publish an account of all the various systems of profit sharing and copartnership now existing.

HAGUE TO DECIDE
SEIZURE QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)
VOORBURG, Holland.—The question of the seizure of the two French vessels, Manouba and Carthage, will, it is expected, be discussed by the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague in September next. The claims of both parties must be sent in by Aug. 15, in order that there may be ample time to prepare the various documents for discussion by the court.

SHOW PROMISES TO BE SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)
DONCASTER, Yorkshire, Eng.—The famous agricultural show which will be held on the town moor, Doncaster, promises to be a great success. A large attendance of miners is expected and on the day when the pit ponies are judged many of the pits will close down.

PRESERVATION OF
MONUMENTS IS
TOPIC DEBATED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The joint committee of the Houses of Parliament, presided over by the Earl of Plymouth, sat recently to consider the question of the preservation of ancient monuments.

The necessity for fresh legislation was brought forward by W. Peers, inspector of ancient monuments for the office of works and honorary secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. As the matter stood at present the state had no power to save monuments which were in danger of being removed or destroyed or allowed to suffer from neglect. The government's ancient monument consolidation and amendment bill was satisfactory as far as it went. It would, however, only affect monuments that were no longer in use.

Buildings used for religious purposes were definitely excluded, and they meant that extremely important monuments which were of national interest could not be protected by the state if damage threatened them. The state should be prepared to contribute towards the maintenance of monuments of national importance, whether in private possession or not, in connection with which they had a voice. The decision as to the treatment of monuments should be with the advisory board, which should be composed of representatives of learned and scientific societies.

AGRICULTURAL YIELD
OF GREAT BRITAIN IS
ESTIMATED ON YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The inquiries made in connection with the census of production act of 1906, have resulted in the issue of a report on the agricultural output of Great Britain. The year 1908 is the period chiefly dealt with in the returns. The total value of the farm crops grown in that year was calculated at £46,000,000 represented the portion actually sold. The remainder with the exception of a comparatively small proportion which was consumed in the households of farmers themselves, was used to feed the stock and maintain the fertility of land.

The value of fruit, flowers, and timber amounted to £5,200,000, of which strawberries accounted for £1,036,000, apples for £1,490,000, and trees felled for sale or sold standing for £508,000. The value of animals sold off the farms amounted to £61,412,000; wool to £2,600,000; dairy produce to £30,000,000; of which milk accounted for £24,820,000; poultry to £5,000,000.

To sum up, the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain exceeding one acre in extent (and it was these only that were considered) was 508,629; the gross output, £150,800,000; persons employed, 500,000; permanent laborers 1,773,000; the gross output per person permanently employed, including occupiers £90, excluding occupiers £129.

The gross output amounted to about £3 3s. 1d. per acre on the 47,755,323 acres of agricultural land in Great Britain, though there were considerable variations according to the particular class of land. Thus the output per acre for woodlands was only about 6s., for rough grazings from 10s. to 12s., and for cultivated land nearly £4 10s. per acre.

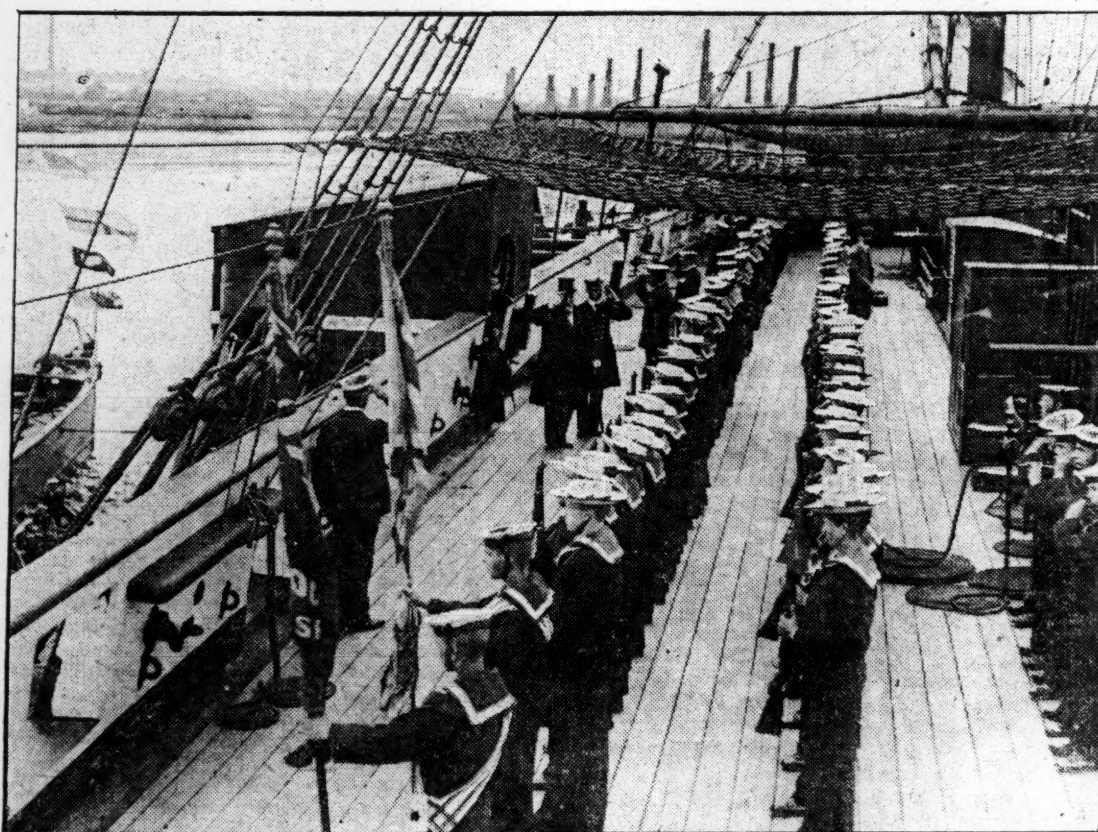
MARLAY GALLERY
OF OLD MASTERS
FOR UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Cambridge University has been given the option of accepting a valuable art collection, the property of Charles Brinley Marlay, as an addition to the Fitzwilliam museum or as a separate collection. An endowment for the upkeep and the housing of the collection is also included in the gift. Mr. Marlay has been known ever since 1878 as an exhibitor at the various "Old Masters" exhibitions. Among the pictures he has shown are Hogarth's portrait of Lavinia Fenton, Duchess of Bolton, an example of Cima da Conegliano, Marcello Venusti's Fortune, Bassano's portrait of a cardinal, and others.

In 1893-4 at the New Gallery were shown several of Mr. Marlay's early Italian pictures. Among them was the "Cupid and Psyche" of Fra Lippo Lippi, a picture which on being exhibited at the Grafton gallery last year was catalogued, on the authority of Mr. Berenson, as by Jacopo de Sellaio.

EMPRESS LINER'S
HULK IS BOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
YOKOHAMA, Japan.—The steamship Empress of China, which went ashore off Shirahama last year, and which was recently refloated, has been sold to a man named Sasao Shojiro, a Yokohama copper and iron merchant. The price paid for the hulk which contained the engines, boilers and full equipment was 131,000 yen (\$65,500). It was understood that bids from foreign firms were also made.

LORD DEVONPORT SHOWN ONE WAY
OF FITTING BRITISH BOY FOR SEA

(Copyright by Topical Press)

Inspection of the Marine Society's training ship Warspite, among those present being Lord Devonport and Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual inspection of the Marine Society's training ship the Warspite was carried out by Lord Devonport, chairman of the Port of London Authority, the prizes being distributed by Lady Devonport.

Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas stated that during the past year 276 boys had been admitted to the ship, whilst 92 had been drafted into the royal navy and 192 into the merchant service. There was an increasing demand for the society's boys, and he was glad to notice that there was a marked advance in the wages paid in the merchant service.

Lord Devonport, after reminding those present that the Marine Society had a record spread over 156 years, told a little story with regard to the difference between a minister in the position of president of the board of trade and of chancellor of the exchequer.

When at the board of trade Mr. Lloyd-George had been much impressed by the enormous number of foreigners in the mercantile marine and had given every encouragement to him in his efforts as chairman of the department committee on the supply and training of boys for that service. When, however, the committee's report, which recommended the granting of something like £100,000 a year for subsidizing the training ships, was brought to Mr. Lloyd-George's notice, he reminded him that he was now chancellor of the exchequer, and it was noticeable that his former enthusiasm had left him.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S
WORK FOR NORTHERN
TERRITORY PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—As a result of the policy of development instituted by the federal government and the recent visit of the federal parliamentary party to the Northern Territory, public attention throughout the commonwealth is being increasingly directed to the northern neighbor of South Australia.

The territory, which is an immense tract of country, 523,620 square miles in extent, was until Jan. 1, 1911, a dependency of South Australia. On that date, however, it was by mutual agreement handed over to federal control.

Recently the chairman of the Northern Territory Progress Association (W. C. P. Bell) dispatched the following telegram to the premier (Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P.): "The Northern Territory Progress Association desires you to accept on behalf of the people of South Australia, an expression of warm appreciation of South Australia's foresight and patriotism in holding, through many long and anxious years, this northern gate of the continent. This association considers the time opportune to place on record the great work in exploration, in construction of telegraphs, and in railways, and in development completed by South Australia, and to express the opinion that South Australia has laid, broad and deep, the foundation on which the commonwealth may build a great northern state."

The attorney-general (Hon. H. Homeburg, M. P.) replied for the premier as follows: "Your message is greatly appreciated. On behalf of the people of this state I fervently wish that this rich and undeveloped portion of northern Australia will rapidly become a populous and thriving settlement, and that all the states will co-operate to make it."

STRONG RUSSIAN NAVY
SAID TO PREVENT WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The navy bill has been passed by the Duma by the large majority of 228 to 71. The new naval program which is to be carried out within the next five years, 1912-17, will entail an expenditure of R.502,000,000 (£50,200,000).

This sum includes R.40,000,000 which is a part expenditure of a new naval base which the Russian authorities have decided to establish at Revel. The naval estimates include the construction of four armored cruisers costing R.182,000,000, eight small cruisers, two for the Black sea, two for the Pacific station and four for the Baltic; 36 destroyers costing R.92,000,000, and 18 submarines which will account for R.33,000,000. The sum of R.86,300,000 will be expended on auxiliary vessels and harbors.

The existing admiralty dockyards will be enlarged and the ports of Kronstadt, Revel, Sveaborg, Sevastopol, Nicolaieff and Vladivostok equipped. Sveaborg, besides being secondary base for torpedo craft, will also be provided with anchorage for large battleships, thus forming another base for the Baltic fleet.

VICTORIA LOSES
SECOND MEMBER
IN FEDERAL HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The state of Victoria has now been called upon to sacrifice a second member, one having already been forfeited to New South Wales in the federal Parliament. In the second instance, Queensland is to be the gainer.

According to the redistribution of seats, over 37,000 Victorians will be without a representative, whilst New South Wales will return a member to the House of Representatives, to which it is considered that she is not entitled, according to the results of the latest census.

Under the present arrangement, the next commonwealth parliament will be composed as follows: New South Wales 27 members, Victoria 21, Queensland 10, South Australia 7, Western Australia 5, Tasmania 5.

TABLET HONORS
WOMEN WORKERS
OF SELFRIDGE'S

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As a tribute to the effective work of the women employees at Selfridge's store, a tablet was unveiled recently by Mrs. Selfridge on the premises. The tablet bore the following inscription: "This tablet is a tribute to women's work in the establishing of this business, and is set up as a permanent record to their splendid loyalty and the quality of the service they have rendered."

SWEDISH KING TO VISIT CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—It is announced that the King and Queen of Sweden will pay a visit to the Czar at the end of July. The meeting of the sovereigns will probably take place in the Finnish skerries.

JOURNALIST IS
GIVEN KNIGHTHOOD
BY KING GEORGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Among the recent honors conferred by the King was that of a knighthood upon Edward Tyas Cook, the well-known Liberal journalist.

A contributor to the Pall Mall Gazette under the editorship of Lord Morley, he succeeded Lord Milner as sub-editor and in 1890 became editor on Mr. Stead's resignation. In 1893, on the invitation of Sir George Newnes, he took over the editorship of the Westminster Gazette, filling this post from 1893 to 1896, when he was appointed editor of the Daily News. In 1901 he entered the office of the Daily Chronicle as a leader writer, a post which he resigned but recently.

Besides his distinguished journalistic work, Mr. Cook is well known for his admirable edition of Ruskin, as well as for his handbooks to the National and the Tate galleries and to Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum. He is also the author of "The Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War" and of a memoir of Edmund Garrett of the Pall Mall Gazette.

FOREIGN INSPECTOR-
GENERAL IS PART OF
TURKISH PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Hadjil Adil Bey, the minister of the interior, who recently returned from a prolonged tour of the disaffected districts of Albania and Macedonia, was interviewed recently by a representative of the Tanin.

Adil Bey expressed his conviction that the internal administration could not follow a normal course without effective inspection and control. His tour in Macedonia had convinced him that the country would benefit by the assistance of foreign specialists under the directorship of a foreign inspector-general. To this end he had drawn up a scheme which ultimately would result in the appointment of civil inspectors, corresponding directly with headquarters, for every province.

The great success attending the work of the corps of inspectors in the ministry of finance, under the control of the French inspector-general, M. Joly, gave him the assurance that the establishment of a similar body of inspectors would be of the greatest benefit in the ministry of the interior, and he proposed to give the post of inspector-general to a British official with an extensive knowledge of the Turkish empire. The proposal will be submitted, said Hadil Bey, to the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on the budget of his ministry.

CROATIA MAY HAVE DICTATOR

(Special to the Monitor)
AGRAM, Croatia, Austria.—A military dictatorship in Croatia seems imminent. It is thought probable that a military commissioner in the person of the general commanding the Croatian army corps will be appointed in the place of Dr. de Cuvaj, the royal commissioner for Croatia.

FUTURE OF INDIA DISCUSSED
BY THE MARQUESS OF CREWE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the third reading of the government of India bill, Earl Curzon called attention to the despatch from the Indian government in which it was stated that the only possible solution of the problem of Indian reform lay in giving the provinces a larger share of self-government, until at last they were autonomous in local affairs.

On a previous occasion, his lordship continued, the Marquess of Crewe had described this statement as merely a prophecy, but since the under-secretary for India, Mr. Montagu, had afterwards stated that the despatch outlined the future policy of the Indian government, he would ask the secretary for India for an explanation.

The Marquess of Crewe replied that he saw no reason to depart from his former opinion with regard to the Indian government despatch, namely, that it was simply prophecy. For years the tendency of British rule in India had been in the direction of local independence for the provincial governments, and as long ago as 1904 Lord Curzon himself had pointed out that the foundations of their financial autonomy had been laid.

He (Lord Crewe) did not believe that the experiment of granting to the people of India real self-government or practical freedom from parliamentary control could be attempted, and he scouted the idea that the passage in question implied that anything of the kind was the goal or hope either of the British or the Indian government.

At the same time he saw no reason to regret that such a view should be held, for it was the duty of the British nation and of the British government to encourage in every reasonable and possible way, subject to the limitation he had mentioned, the desire of the Indian

MANUFACTURERS IN
GERMANY WILL AID
BRITISH EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Active preparations are going on for the holding at the Crystal Palace next year of an Anglo-German exhibition. Many of the leading German manufacturers have given their support, and the exhibits should include examples of nearly every branch of German industry. Gymnastic displays are to be given by German athletes, and endeavors will be made to place before the British public some idea of the German as he lives in his own land. One of the leading features will be a reproduction of an old street in Nuremberg.

A certain amount of skepticism has been expressed as to the wisdom of holding such an exhibition at such an early date, in view of the recent political tension between Germany and the United Kingdom. Thus a prominent German has expressed his opinion that politically the exhibition is likely to do more harm than good, since economic competition is, in his view, mainly responsible for the feeling of rivalry between the two countries, while the British-German Friendship Society thinks that it is necessary before proceeding further with the matter to make sure that the exhibition will be welcomed by German friends. It is hoped, however, that the marked desire for an understanding which has manifested itself of late will have done much before the exhibition opens to change the relations between Germany and the United Kingdom to the harmonious nature of those at present subsisting between the latter nation and its French neighbors, and that the exhibition will thus come as an added support to a friendliness already established.

JAPAN DEBATING
NEUTRALIZATION
PLAN FOR STRAITS

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan.—The next conference of the parliaments of the world, to be held at Geneva in September, is regarded in Japan, as in other countries, as a most important one because it is proposed to draw up a special convention as to the neutralization in time of war of the straits and canals where the ordinary rules of international law are not in force at present when hostilities are proclaimed.

There are four Japanese straits, Chosen, Bagan, Soya and Tanguan, which will be affected should the special convention be put into force. The question is now receiving the most careful consideration of the House of Representatives.

MRS. JOHN DUNVILLE WINS RACE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Royal Aero Club announces that pending the official award of the competitions committee, Mrs. John Dunville may be regarded as the winner of the long distance balloon race for the Hedges Butler cup. The starting point in the race was Hurlingham and Mrs. J. Dunville's Banshee II, piloted by C. P. Pollock came down near Whitby, a distance of over 200 miles.

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ADDRESS
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HOME FORUM

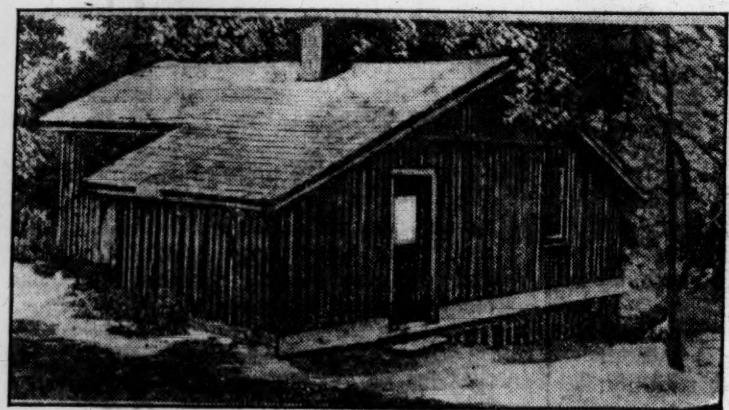
FROM LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE

THE stately home at Mt. Vernon shows the first President of the United States to have come from people of wealth and position. The cabin which was the home of Lincoln, the name that is blazoned in the hearts of Americans side by side with that of Washington, speaks of a different origin. It is curious that the grandest of the Presidents, in point of personal dignity and lofty manners, was he who led the raw and undisciplined colonists and founded a government for the men who were still pioneers of civilization; while the great man of a ruder type was leader at a time when the country had reached a high degree of civilization and culture, and was sending Harvard students to the front.

"From Log Cabin to White House," is the name of a book describing the career of President Garfield, and the title applies as well to the President whose dearer name is General Grant. The rough cabin which was his first home is preserved still at Columbus, O., capital of a state which has given the Union many Presidents. The house which he himself built for his wife and children on the little farm near St. Louis was a log house, named "Hardscrabble," by Grant, it is said, in laughing reference to the struggle for existence which must go on within its walls. This home was built at a time when the childhood's nickname "Useless," parodying his name, appeared to have been in some degree justified in the career of the silent, kindly man. He had not made a success of business, to which he turned after his military service in the Mexican war. In 1855, after Grant returned from California, he had to take his wife for a time to her father's home because he was himself unable to provide for her. Everybody looked at him pityingly, accounting him a failure, and his father, who had early taken great pride in his military education had spoiled him for any business success.

Yet this is the man who when the time came could stand with face to the front unyielding, determined to preserve the union of the states of America, to "fight it out on this line" no matter how long it took. It was due to Grant's persistence that the time came when "again the Father of Waters" went "unvexed to the sea," as Lincoln said—the great stream that types the unity of the land, one brotherhood now from the regions that give the river birth, north, west and east, to those which see its final sweep to the gulf.

In Fairmount park in Philadelphia stands a building which is not one of the homes of Grant but one of his headquarters during the war. But it illustrates the simplicity of the man who went round the world to receive such an ovation as probably no other one man ever received in so many different countries, from sovereigns and people alike. The cabin is from City Point, James river, Virginia, and Grant stopped here during the last year of the war. It was brought to Philadelphia about 1870. Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Admiral Porter were all under this roof at one time.



GENERAL GRANT'S LOG CABIN, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA

On Grant's return from this trip round the world he was a candidate for

a third term as President. Those opposed to his nomination called him a Caesar and were afraid that if reelected he would sustain himself as an autocrat, holding the popular imagination by the splendor of his military prowess and keeping himself in office as long as he pleased. The nomination failed and Grant's retirement to private life was marked by the writing of his memoirs, a book which earned more money for its author, it was said, than any single work had at that time ever produced. It is the plain tale of a plain man and is sufficient vindication against the charge that he was seeking to make himself a dictator or to advance himself at the cost of national good.

*This life which seems so fair,
Is like a bubble blown up in the air
By sporting children's breath,
Who chase it everywhere
And strive who most can motion it
bequeath.
And though it sometimes seem of
its own might
Like to an eye of gold to be fad'd
there,
And firm to hover in that empty
height,
That only is because it is so light.
But in that pomp it doth not long
appear;
For when 'tis most admired, in a
thought,
Because it erst was naught it turns
to naught.*

—W. Drummond (1625).

New Horse Cab for London

Within the past few weeks a new type of cab has appeared on the London streets, destined to meet the needs of that section of the public who appreciate the advantages of the "taxi" system, but are not prepared to keep pace with the modern rate of locomotion, says one writing from England.

The new cab is of the open victoria type, so familiar in the streets of continental towns, and called the "horse-taxi-brougham," and it will compete neither with the motor-taxi with its speed, nor with the old-fashioned four-wheeled cab with its capacity for carrying luggage.

Diffidence is perhaps quite as often the child of vanity as of self-depreciation.—Julia C. R. Dorr.

A LITTLE MEMBER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOSE who desire to establish perfect health physically and mentally can hardly begin in a more practical way than by gaining a proper control over that little member the tongue.

There is scriptural authority for the fact that one who masters himself in this particular will govern the whole body and only those who have acquired such mastery understand how thoroughly provable the statement is. If one would exude evil from his experience and would adopt and enjoy the good he must take the utmost care that he choose for utterance that which he prefers for experience.

The reason for this fact is that the work involved is wholly mental and demands the proper government of thought which is indeed the basis of all health and it is doubtless fortunate for mankind that so simple a method is indicated whereby one may determine how much control he is choosing to exercise over his body. The work is twofold in nature, including not only the renunciation and exclusion of that which is false and unworthy but also the adoption and utilization of all that is best and most helpful. Truly "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

The basis of right expression is Truth and this has been recognized by wise men in every age. Yet the definition of Truth has been so indefinite and so faulty as to lead mankind often in quite the wrong direction. Those who would gain the key to the question may do so from an intelligent study of the words of him who "spoke as never man spoke" and who healed with his word both the sick and the sinning. The basis of his statements was wholly unlike that of those who defied him and cast him out.

The Truth which was the foundation of the life of Jesus was synonymous with the eternal God, the infinite good that he defined as Love. The pattern for humanity which he left was neither personal nor physical. His words were the direct outcome of his earnest desire to reach the hearts of mankind with some import of the presence of this infinite good and its supremacy and the divine intelligence which he reflected in all that he said was the direct answer to his continued prayer for the success of his mission. He felt as all his followers should that there is something helpful to say in every predicament and he was faithful both to receive its inspiration and to give it utterance.

Like the great Exemplar the intelligent man today can govern his conversation aright only as the result of simple faith in good and earnest prayer that he may express some increased measure of good to others. The determination to acquire the art of consideration and tender helpfulness as expressed in loving and moderate speech if persisted in does perhaps as much as any other thing to acquaint one intelligently with the Principle of all good, with the nature of his divine wisdom and with the law of love that is man's eternal refuge.

A great religious leader once said, "for one word a man is often deemed wise, and for one word he is often deemed foolish. . . . Carefulness is therefore imperative. . . . When one realizes that one's opportunity to be active and useful among men is largely determined by the esteem in which one is held and the consequent receptivity of others to what is best in one's self it can be seen that here is a great need for consecrated watchfulness. If one will honestly watch every word that he utters even for a single day and endeavor to conform his expressions to that which is most helpful he will quickly uncover many ways in which to increase his happiness and his utility and

will gain a self knowledge that is the very starting point of real growth.

There are roughly speaking three classes of conversation. First, that which deals with personalities. Second, that which concerns events and material phenomena. This quite commonly passes for wisdom but is generally idle and of no lasting benefit. Third, that which considers ideas and ideals. This serves to lift mankind away from the petty annoyances of personal experience and is productive of permanent good. Its reach is toward the realization of that infinite good which blesses all men alike and is abundantly able to deliver them from all evil. Here can be seen the primal necessity of deep and sincere thought as the basis of a properly ordered speech. It is "out of the abundance of the heart is 'out of the mouth speaketh.'" One must feel deeply the power of good in one's own life in order to properly impart this good to others.

Finally, there is one requirement which should never be overlooked and that is,

Lord, give me a heart to turn all knowledge to Thy glory, and not to mine; keep me from being deluded with the lights of vain philosophy; keep me from the pride of human reason; let me not think my own thoughts, nor dream my own imaginations; but in all things acting under the good guidance of Thy holy spirit, may I live in all simplicity, humility and singleness of heart.—Henry Kirke White.

Lander's description of Browning, written as long ago as 1846:

Since Chaucer was alive and hale, No man hath walked along our roads with step So active, so inquiring eye, or tongue So varied in discourse."

A man with a half volition goes backwards and forward and makes no way on the smoothest road; a man with a whole volition advances on the roughest and will reach his purpose, if there be even a little wisdom in it.—Carlyle.

James Bryce calls the constitution of the United States "perhaps the most successful instance in history of what a judicious spirit of compromise may effect," meaning of course the compromise between the requirements for unity of the states and the several powers of each state as an entity in its own right.

Stone walls do not a prison make Nor iron bars a cage; Minds innocent and quiet take That for an hermitage.

—Richard Lovelace. (1650.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Faithful Friend

A famous writer who loved animals tells a true story about a garden party which she attended once in England. It was the day when the young son of the house came of age, and all the fine people from all the country around were invited. The young man in whose honor the party was given had two splendid dogs, one a noble deerhound that he had owned for several years. His name was Red Comyn.

While the dogs stood at their young master's side receiving the guests a man in shabby garments entered the garden, hoping to creep in among the servants unnoticed and to get a scrap of food. For he was a cobbler, who wandered about the country on foot, looking for occasional bits of work and picking up his living in this way.

Suddenly Red Comyn saw the poor man and made a sudden leap after him. It looked as if he saw that he was an intruder and meant to drive him away. But instead of that Red Comyn leaped upon the man with quick barks of welcome, jumping to lick his face and hands and to express in every way that a dog can that he had found an old friend. It proved that this man had once owned Red Comyn and had taken care of him from the time when he was a puppy till he was big enough to sell,

The dog had loved him and had never forgotten him. The old master of the dog was made welcome, by the new master, was given a place to live and work on the estate and his little house was the place where Red Comyn loved best of all to go.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of store? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE Sphinx.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

ABOUT to purchase one of the selected libraries of best books, all arrayed alike in a decorous library dress, one paused at the remark of a friend: "I don't like to have my books all bound alike." The agent's patient task was ended and his labor vain. To be sure, how would one like to see all one's friends in uniform all the time?

And so one wandered instead down to the harbor of derelict books, the shops that display alluring bargains on the little shelf outside, to notify the loiterer that the world's best literature is to be had within for a song.

But it is always for a song and a song only that one can have the best literature. The best books are all song books, whether in prose or rhyme. Has not noble prose its faultless rhythm, as perceptible to the discerning ear as the lilt of poetry? And is not the high theme of every noble book a song?—an epic or a pastoral or voice of Urania of the sublime hymn? It is only as one sings this music along with his author that one really knows what the music says. For there are few paradoxes more nearly true than the saying, "We get from a book what we bring to it."

And so into the harbor of derelict books one drifts, happy and yet saddened, too, in that august company. For these men the former book owners had so little concern that they turned them out of doors, not for a song but for the chink of gold or the clamor, perhaps, of hunger. Surely only under the insistence of such a cry as that would the real book lover part with his books.

To be sure there is an ugly or worthless sediment of trash in these places, stowaways, perhaps, who creep into the goodly company unperceived, and winning their deserts and only that in being allowed to clutter the floors in heaps or crowd the outer edges of the bookshelves. The shelves themselves are for the most part all alive with the names of great men and the book titles

which thrill one to the heart and all ways must so long as human nature is striving upward to an ideal rightness and outward in loving kindness to fellow men.

It is saddening, perhaps, to see these volumes which show by the well-worn covers how some one loved them, standing here mutely asking to be taken out of the public eye. Their shabby dress indeed seems appropriate only for the home shelves. But perhaps it is sadder to find here derelict volumes of great authors whose tidy garb shows that the former owner never read them.

And what tenderness one feels, going over the long rows of the old brown-covered editions of Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow and the rest of the New Englanders! Here, too, is Longfellow in many a popular costume; "Hiawatha" in red and green, the "Golden Legend" in bright blue and gold, "Myles Standish" and "Evangeline"; all set forth individually as they deserve to be, that each may be known for itself. "Sir Launfal" is here, separately, too, of whom the pure and loving heart never wearies, nor of any of Lowell's simple verse. Here is Mrs. Browning in a big fat volume, purple and gold clad, the purple now faded to a soft hue that better suits the shy originator of "Aurora" and of the other glowing comrades of song. Here are roomy pages, however, the advantage of a big book, pages such as one seldom sees nowadays when every inch of woodpulp grows daily dearer.

Odd volumes of Shakespeare are here, left over from some wise edition. Various printed and bound, the plays come singly or in winsome groups of Portia and Rosalind and Viola and Beatrice, square in bright blue leather, or Richard and the Henries, tall in sober green. Is not Shakespeare so more himself than in conventional dress of the library's complete set?

Charles Kingsley's poems are here and

Southey's "Life of Cowper," in neat, simple bindings that put to shame the thick paper and flourishing ornament of some modern books. The Cowper is fattened with his charming letters which speak to us today more appealingly than the "Task." Wordsworth's "Excursion" is here, which none but his true lovers read. The volume is shockingly clean, one admits. Here is "Evelyn" in a single forgotten volume and, strangest of all, a pile of exquisite untouched copies of Tennyson, all numbered Volume X. "Crossing the Bar" stands printed fair to see at the end of the book, just as the poet requested it, at the end of every edition of his works. For this poem alone one would like to buy up the whole pile, but is fain to be content with honoring the laureate to the extent of a single purchase.

Here is "Balaustion's Adventure" in that ugly green cloth into which all the poets were put by a publisher in the middle nineteenth century. One picks it up, for the sake of the poet's reference to American editions. Beside it is an American edition of Walton's "Lives," of which one is proud enough, albeit, too, it is a telltale in its fresh perfection. It has the most delectable of blue covers, that blue which books nowadays never seem to know how to grow. The decoration is a plain geometric figure in straight and curved lines, stamped in gold, one of the famous book covers, one thinks, such as are imitated in the Harvard classics bindings.

So one by one the books are found and carried home, each for itself, each wearing its own garb. Some of them are chosen just because they were there and meeting them so one remembered that one would love to own them. Diana and Vittoria are in the same binding, with Meredith's portrait in gold on the cover, but Aminta is in library green and Richard in claret color. Marius and the Egoist are paired from one of the popular editions that make all the great books in the world look exactly alike. But Pater's book and Meredith's masterpiece make good comrades.

Then one turns away from the dreamy deliberate land of the men for whom literature seemed worth the devotion of a lifetime and the sacrifice of all advancement in commerce, and walks unseeing through the crowds in the subway, forgetting to wonder whether home-bound cars are readily available.

MANUAL LABOR AND THE IDEALIST

IT WAS one of the serious doctrines of the group of thinkers called the transcendentalists, some of whom made the interesting experiment of communistic living at Brook Farm, that every man should do his share of the necessary manual work. Alcott, Channing, Hawthorne and the rest, so Frank Sanborn assures us, took their turn at wood chopping, hay making, plowing, tree pruning, etc. Even Emerson trimmed his own orchard and sometimes took a hand in hoeing corn and raking hay. Thoreau did work of this sort skilfully and without a trace of false pride. He wore the suitable old clothes, even grubby ones, without a shadow of self-consciousness.

Tolstoi also carried out this idea, and labored with the Russian peasants on his lands. He felt that it was not his privilege, just because of social position or wealth or superior intelligence and education, to leave the weight of the manual work that supported him to others weaker than himself.

Aside from the advantage believed to be gained from outdoor labor in communion with nature and the freshening of thought and interest by the period spent away from one's intellectual pursuits, these idealists all saw deeply into one fact of human nature. All men are as yet dependent on the products of manual labor for support and for comfort and cleanliness, for food and clothes. Therefore, to set themselves aloof from these labors as if they were a superior class of beings is hypocrisy, and engenders such a false notion as was expressed by the Pharisee, who gave thanks that he was "not as other men are." If men and women who hold themselves

superior to menial tasks of any sort were really superior, this lofty attitude might have reason in it; but the proudest and daintiest gentleman or lady of them all would be forced to do tasks of this sort, if no one would do them for him or her. Thus that separation from humble duties which social custom encourages modernly has a dangerous tendency. No human beings are yet superior to these tasks, though some are set apart from them by an artificial distinction. As this has no foundation in fact, it is, therefore, likely to encourage false estimates. Let no lady think herself superior to the cook's craft till she can live without its product.

Of course it was soon shown at Brook Farm that to carry these ideas into any extreme of practise was useless. One man is better qualified to farm than another; let him with the skill, then, cherish the living things out of doors, while the penman plies his daintier tool. But it was in the mental attitude indicated by willingness to share the manual tasks that these idealists showed their manhood, and it was in insisting that no man is lessened in manhood by performing them that such a man as Tolstoi has served his fellows, high and low. The woman who finds laundry work beneath her would better question herself in point of pride. It may not be expedient for her to spend her time at the scrubbing board, but she need not plume herself on the distance between herself and her laundress till her garments are all become invincible in purity.

Lady's Maid a Companion

An apparently sensible young woman writes to a New York paper advising educated girls who dislike teaching to take places as ladies' maids. The work of such a helper in association with a woman of culture and kindness is really an opportunity. The pay for a maid who speaks a foreign language well enough to keep her mistress brushed up in it, and who is companionable in other ways is excellent. There are a great many theater tickets and other pleasant outings coming incidentally to hand. The young woman lives in comfort and her work is not arduous. She is free to go out in the evenings when her mistress is out, usually seven nights a week.

The lady's maid of literature, whether in real life or not, is always friend and adviser, often trusted beyond any other friend. She shares the life of her mistress in a very complete way. Perhaps modern life is coming to the same sharing of benefits on the part of rich people, showing that true fellowship after all is natural. A young woman living with a lady of wealth and position as secretary or even as maid, really stands more in the relation of a younger sister than of a servant, and if the worker has enough independence to recognize that her social status does not determine her real status, there may be a life of most pleasantness and leisure for self-improvement in such a service.

Are you one of the people who hop up nervously when the train is nearing the station, and stand until it stops? You think you are saving a lot of time, whereas! reality a car empties itself in three quarters of a minute.—Woman's Home Companion.

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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.-Back Bay 4330.

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Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 11, 1912

Again the Cry of "Gag Rule"

WHETHER or not the speaker of the National House of Representatives is unreasonable, unfair, tyrannical, intolerable, depends very largely, if not altogether, upon circumstances. This is no new discovery. No fact is better known to those who even casually read the proceedings of Congress; no fact is so easily and so universally forgotten from session to session. Samuel J. Randall, an able man and a great Democrat, was a czar and a tyrant in his time. James G. Blaine, stalwart Republican, was frequently accused of tyranny and czarism from the floor. Even the comparatively mild and gentle John G. Carlisle, proponent of uplifted democracy, did not escape the usual imputations. Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine, as we all may recall, was supposed to have reached the very height or sunk to the very depth of absolutism while speaker, but Joseph Gurney Cannon came along just in time to deprive Mr. Reed's memory of much of its fame or stigma, as the case may be.

In these and in all other cases where czarism and tyranny have been charged against the speaker of the House, the allegation has come invariably from the minority. The majority is never heard complaining on this score. In fact, it is the majority that makes the rules which the speaker is in duty bound to enforce, and since it is presumed to be part of the religion of the minority to defy the rules made by the majority, the obnoxious rulings are always made against the former. It was the minority that invented the term "Cannonism," which was intended to express something even more objectionable, undemocratic, unrepresentative and unbearable than czarism or tyranny. It was the minority that said "Cannonism must go," and it was mostly in response to the demand of the minority that Cannonism went.

But did its going change anything? Czarism and tyranny and Cannonism are being practised even now, today, perhaps this very minute, regardless of the protests of the minority. It is, of course, another minority. Speaker Clark, regarded as one of the most agreeable presiding officers the House has ever had, stands accused before the country of doing exactly what Speaker Cannon was continually accused of doing, and what he never denied doing up to the last time he hit the desk with his gavel. That is, Speaker Clark stands accused of enforcing "gag rule," and the only defense that can be offered in his behalf is that if he does not enforce the "gag rule" the present session of Congress, now in session months too long, is likely to remain in session until the next session is due to begin.

Most people will not blame Speaker Clark for being a tyrant and a czar in the present circumstances. This is because he has not been speaker long enough to incur popular disapproval through the performance of his duty. But let him beware! Those who may applaud him for enforcing the atrocious "gag rule" now, may denounce him for enforcing it when its enforcement interferes with something in which they are interested.

BEFORE arriving at any conclusions based upon sensational news from the Canal Zone it will always be a good plan to await a statement from the engineers on the ground.

Vancouver and Panama Canal Trade

IT CANNOT be said that discretion is altogether characteristic of the discussions that arise from time to time on both sides of the border with regard to American and Canadian trade relations, trade aspirations and trade prospects. If the extremists on both sides could have been prevented from indulging in their seemingly irrepressible habit of saying the wrong thing at the wrong time, perhaps the two nations would long ago have been bound up in a commercial union, and to their mutual benefit. Reciprocity went by the board principally for the reason that the arguments of enthusiasts were often such as the opponents of the agreement were able to employ to stimulate prejudice and opposition on both sides. Just at present there is a fair prospect that the opening of the Panama canal will inure greatly to the advantage of the port of Vancouver, B. C. Nobody on this side particularly objects. Vancouver is welcome to all the advantage it may draw legitimately from its railroad and water connections, but it is taking the wise course in publicly announcing that by reason of certain of these connections, and by reason of the disadvantages under which the American Pacific ports must labor, it will be able not only to obtain its own share of the canal traffic, but theirs also?

The Vancouver Province, an influential publication, in other words goes on to tell in a recent issue how happily Vancouver is situated in this respect. There is practically no American merchant marine, it says truly, and it insists that there never can be one sufficient to cope with the Panama trade, which will grow faster than ships can be built to carry it. The great bulk of the trade, therefore, must be carried in foreign bottoms, and on the Pacific coast it can only be carried through the port of Vancouver. The United States will be unable to alter the coastwise laws, it is held, without giving up forever the hope of establishing a mercantile marine. Nor will the American railways wish to alter the conditions that now exist. It is more than easy for them to handle their export and import trade through the port of Vancouver, and they have the added advantage of escaping the interstate commerce commission. They will all be forced to go to Vancouver, concludes the Province, "if they wish to participate in the new trade to be built up with the Atlantic coast of America, for at no other Pacific port can they find ships legally capable of carrying the trade."

All this could hardly have been constructed with greater success had the purpose of it been to injure rather than help Vancouver. Its tendency has been, of course, to set in motion at once forces calculated to upset Vancouver's expectations. The commercial interests of the Pacific ports of the United States have, in fact, been aroused already to take action looking to their protection against the very ambitious plans of their Canadian rival. It may be found, and the probabilities point that way, that there is really little ground for the published statement; in such an event, the matter is likely to become a closed incident long before the canal is opened.

Impeachment

IN ITS secondary sense, to impeach is to arraign a public servant for malfeasance in office. Historically and legally viewed, impeachment, to persons inheriting traditions of constitutional government along lines British in type, means trial of men of eminence for alleged venality, arbitrary conduct or disregard of sworn obligations and duties. Memory and imagination summon up the great scene of Burke's indictment of Warren Hastings. For Americans, thoughts inevitably revert to the unsuccessful and inglorious effort of well-meaning but prejudiced men to prove Andrew Johnson a faithless national executive.

Inasmuch as, to a degree approached only once before in national history, citizens of the United States are now weighing the worth of a national judiciary system that has its roots in British tradition and precedent, it is certain that the case of Judge Archbald, soon to be tried by the Senate on charges preferred by the House, will attract more than customary attention. For it is on the satisfactory working of the impeachment process that conservatives rely to negative the popular cry for a judicial recall. Given a prompt trial by the Senate, with adequate publicity so that the public as well as the senators can follow the case, and it need not be a matter wholly of regret that the case has arisen. Concrete proof furnished just at this time will either make for retention of the impeachment method of appraising judges' merits or against it. Hence, this impending judicial process has something more back of it than the acquittal or conviction of the commerce court judge. It must justify itself as a process, efficient, reasonably quick in arriving at a verdict and conducive to a maximum of insight and wisdom on the part of the jury, who in this case are senators. Failing in this, the popular demand for the recall of judges will increase.

Incidentally, whatever the ultimate status of the impeached judge may be decreed to be, the trial must force, on a national scale, serious debate of standards of judicial ethics. The disciplinary and educational influence of great litigation greatly handled is indisputable. A case like this one, now before the country, can furnish the text for innumerable discussions of ethical issues affecting a democracy, and do it more effectively than any abstract method.

Peking and the Provinces

HAD authority of Peking over the provinces under the Manchus ever been fully perfected, the Chinese revolution might not have succeeded. Were not all the popular political traditions for decentralization and against centralization, then the President of the Chinese republic, the newly appointed prime minister and the minister of finance might not now be flaunting the six powers, refusing the joint loan and obeying the demands of the provinces that no masked surrender of autonomy be made on terms said by the provincial leaders to mean, implicitly if not explicitly, humiliation. Commenting on the outlook, the National Review (Shanghai) recently deplored deeply the multiplying signs that with establishment of the republican form of government the old issue of centralized vs. decentralized government has not passed and indeed has scarcely changed its form. With provinces hastening to place loans of their own and at the same time standing out against having the central government arrange to meet national obligations by borrowing from Europe, America and Japan, and on terms reasonable from the lenders' viewpoint, it is not surprising that a precarious condition of affairs has arisen and that the limit of the powers' patience has been reached.

Nominally formed to effect loans, the working agreement of the powers, if the Chinese provincial leaders but knew it, has been a conservative influence making against divisive policies that contemplated China's partition. If the provinces now refuse to give Peking a free hand in construction and working out of a national fiscal policy, they may rue the day. Their objections to anything that seems like foreign control of national policy is natural and commendable. But it stands to reason that lenders of several hundred million dollars to China are not likely to cut themselves off from ways and means of knowing that their reserve capital is being used in a way to guarantee the safety of the investment. So long as China insists that the spending of her borrowings shall be unchallenged and uncontrolled by any foreign lenders' representatives, she is likely to have difficulty in maintaining national credit and in meeting obligations created by revolution and prior maladministration. When the federal idea, with its careful balancing of rights and duties of the states and of the nation, gets better rooted in the average Chinese thought, the tasks of responsible officials will be easier.

THE report given out recently by the Kansas Historical Society with relation to the "boom" towns started and abandoned in that state has been the subject of considerable interesting comment, and of some moralizing that has been neither entertaining nor improving. The number of "boom" towns that have vanished from the map of Kansas is put at 2500, and it is said that some of them at one time had populations running as high as 5000. Kansas is not alone in this experience. Almost every one of the middle western states has lost communities that were once flourishing, as every one of them has seen the promising town of early days go down, and the unpromising town come up.

Towns that have gone down, or disappeared, have not always been "boom" towns. The process of settling the West ran to a great extent along speculative lines; the town builders had to build upon their own judgment. Sometimes they made mistakes; sometimes they built better than they knew; very frequently the matter of locating towns and cities was taken altogether out of their hands. No land or townlot speculators would, for instance, have chosen the site of Chicago for a city; it had rivals in its infancy that used to sneer at it as a "mud-hole." These rivals are now forgotten and Chicago is climbing toward a population of 3,000,000. No speculator in lands and lots would have chosen the site of Kansas City, and yet the little boat-landing among the bluffs insisted upon attracting people, in growing, and in passing towns and cities all around it that possessed, apparently, far greater advantages. Fifty years ago almost anybody would have preferred Nebraska City or Brownsville to Omaha, but Omaha prevailed. On the Ohio, the

Some "Boom" Towns and Others

Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, "landings" that were lively and prosperous towns in old steamboating days are now either obscure villages or unprogressive towns, or else they have entirely disappeared. On the other hand, there are handsome, populous and thriving towns and cities in all of the middle western states that fifty years ago were regarded as failures and supposed to be destined to the end that has befallen many of the so-called "boom" towns.

In respect to town and city building, as in other respects, the West had to find herself. The pioneers did the best they could, planned as well as they could in the light given them. Sometimes their plans went awry; more frequently they worked out successfully, as the country which they opened, settled and developed eloquently testifies today.

IN THE government schools of Alaska cooking is one of the subjects taught, and the native children, it is said, are particularly interested in working out the recipes for doughnuts fried in seal oil. Thus does the Yankee leaven make itself felt to the very extreme of the continent.

Growth of the Alfalfa Area

ALFALFA, or lucern as it was originally named, was first grown in southern California in Spanish colonial days, having been transplanted from the Mediterranean district, and for many years it was unknown elsewhere on this continent. From California its cultivation spread very slowly into Utah and southern Idaho, the Mormons being among the earliest to recognize its adaptability to the semi-arid stretches of mountain plateau and valley. The belief lingered, however, that it could not be successfully grown outside of irrigated districts. Gradually it was discovered that the taproot of the alfalfa would find moisture, if any existed within reasonable distance of the surface, and that it would thrive in the so-called semi-arid belt even without irrigation. It has been known, by actual measurement, to send its taproots down to a depth of more than sixty feet. About ten years ago it was put to its greatest test. There had been a long period of drought throughout Kansas and Nebraska; the farmers had lost their crops; they were threatened, because of lack of feed and fodder, with the loss of their livestock. Then for the first time alfalfa was planted on anything like an extensive scale in those states; since then it has become one of the chief reliances of the stock farmer throughout the tillable area of the transmissouri.

The Portland Oregonian, commenting upon the spread of alfalfa cultivation, tells of receiving numerous communications recounting successes of a similar nature in the uplands or dry land districts of the Pacific Northwest. In these instances alfalfa has invariably been grown without artificial watering. Wherever intelligently tried, with nearly a normal precipitation, in Oregon and Washington, it has proved to be a very profitable crop. In the South its cultivation has spread very rapidly. In that entire section there are now 340,000 acres seeded, 183,000 acres being east of the Mississippi. At present the total alfalfa area of the whole country is put at 4,707,146 acres, whereas there are only 2,443,263 acres in clover. The alfalfa area is being extended annually, as it is being found capable of adapting itself to pretty nearly all conditions prevailing in the principal agricultural regions of the nation.

A SEARCH of colonial records by agents of the national bureau of education, in order to make some computations as to the relative amount of illiteracy in the thirteen colonies, has disclosed unusual incapacity of propertied settlers to write their own names. If they, with their larger incomes and higher social position, were thus limited in scholastic accomplishments, what must have been the state of folk who never were called upon to sign wills, deeds, mortgages and similar documents implying thrift and business ability? Today, to be forced to register as "John Doe X (his mark)" is humiliation for a man in most communities of most regions of the North. Of white adults thus handicapped a majority would be found to be of foreign birth and not long in the country. But there was a time when 40 per cent of the men and 75 per cent of the women in some of the colonies could not sign legal documents without use of the "mark." Where a colony like Massachusetts invested in schools almost as soon as it had any political life, the outcome was registered in a literate population, able not only to sign business documents but also to formulate them and to live up to their provisions.

A new era opens for youth or man, girl or woman, when the art of writing is mastered and self-expression begins, however crudely. Character as well as thought expands when a slave, servant, menial or any subordinate personality in the social structure, passes that stage when he must depend on others to write his name and does it for himself. His first personal signature unaided is the key to a new period of mental and moral acquisition. Woman, later than man, came into this birthright in America; but having once won it, she now is forging ahead at a relatively higher rate.

PRESIDENT TAFT will be expected not to know exactly how things came out at Chicago until he is told about it officially on Aug. 1, but how they are going to manage to prevent him from suspecting it is impossible to say, since caddies are not always discreet.

THIS republic is pretty secure so long as men with half votes will travel hundreds and thousands of miles to a convention city and put up patiently with all manner of discomforts in order to cast their vote for the man of their choice.

A STATE agricultural demonstration train is going to enlighten the farmers of western Tennessee on many points during the present month, and their eagerness to be enlightened is by no means the least pleasing thing about the matter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has now its first woman lawyer. Most of the states on this side have been in advance of British Columbia in this respect, but in some other respects that province leads all of its neighbors.

IN VIEW of the recent statement of an historian to the effect that the Liberty bell did not ring out for liberty as commonly supposed, Philadelphia might lend it to San Francisco just to show that it is all it is cracked up to be.

His Mark